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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

AND OF WAR FOUNDED TO
AID IN THE PREVENTION AND
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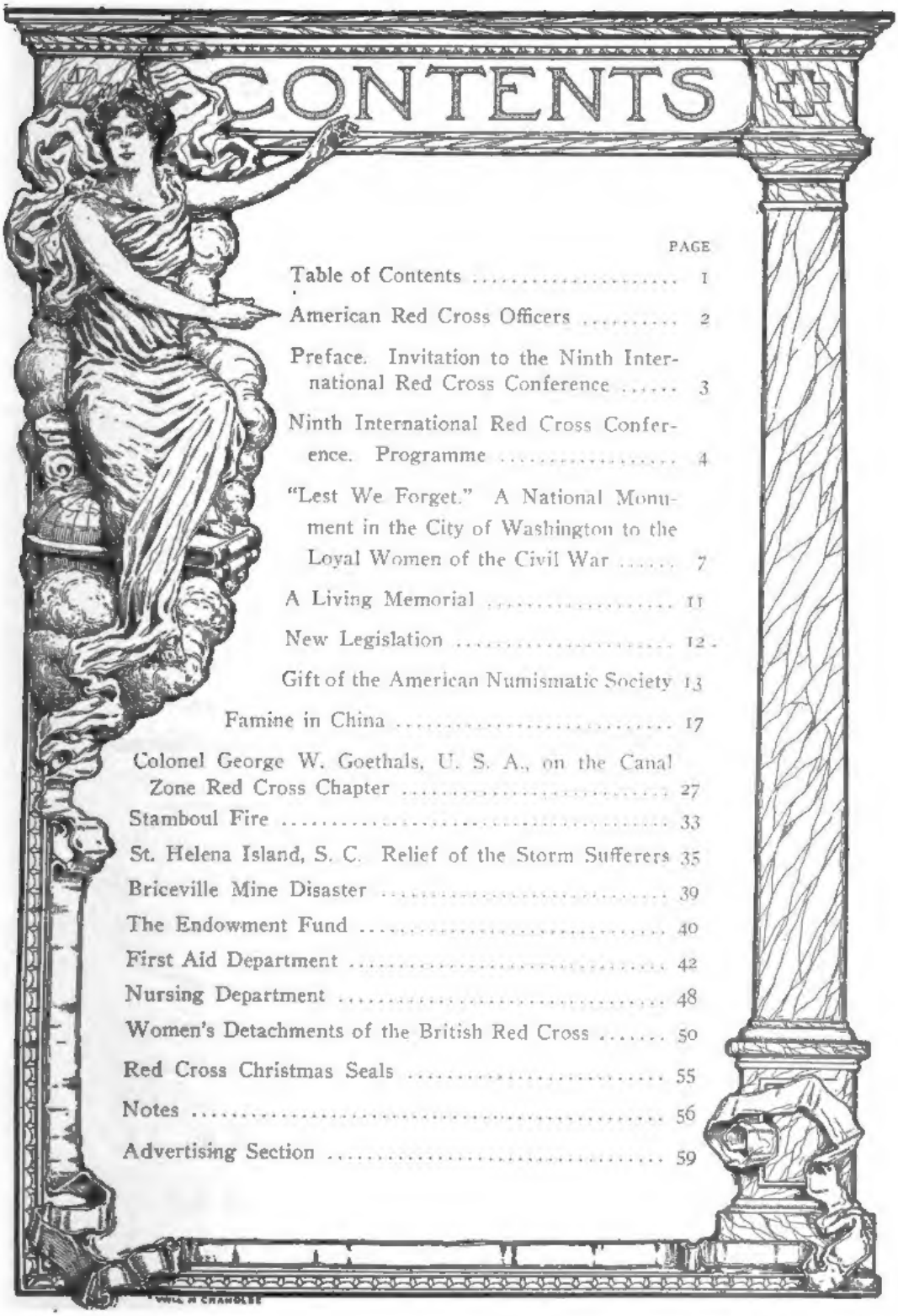

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INVITATION

TO

The Ninth International Red Cross Conference

TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C.,

MAY 7th to 17th

1912

ALL members and enrolled nurses of the American Red Cross are cordially invited to attend the sessions of the Ninth International Red Cross Conference.

Only the regular delegates appointed by the State Department will take active part in the Conference procedures, but all other Red Cross members who are interested in its work and in the Conference will be admitted to its sessions.

The attendance at the opening meeting of the Conference will be by invitation only. Those desiring cards for the opening meet-meeting will please send their names and addresses to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., before April 15, 1912. For all other sessions of the Conference no cards will be required.

The program for the Conference as far as topics have been received up to March 1st is given in this issue of THE BULLETIN.

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IX INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

2:30 p. m.—Opening of Conference, Hall of the Americas, Pan-American Union Building.

Address of Welcome by President William H. Taft.
Responses by Delegates.
Opening of Exhibition, Red Cross Exhibition Pavilion.

9:00 p. m.—Reception, Hall of the Americas, Pan-American Union Building.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

Rights, Duties and Functions of Red Cross when its own Country is Engaged in War.

11:00 a. m.—Relations with War Department of the United States.
Brigadier-General George H. Torney, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

Ideal Sanitary Equipments in the Sphere of Activity of the Red Cross in Time of War. Proposed by the Hungarian Red Cross.

2:00 p. m.—Relations with Navy Department of the United States.
Rear Admiral Charles F. Stokes, Surgeon General U. S. N.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Rights, Duties and Functions of Red Cross Societies of Neutral States in Time of War.

11:00 a. m.—Assistance by Neutral Red Cross Societies in War.

(a) Purchase of Supplies by the Red Cross Societies of Belligerents Through Medium of Neutral Societies, or from Depots of Supplies of Neutral Societies.

(b) Purchase of Supplies by Neutral Societies from Their Respective Army Medical Departments for Use in Foreign War Relief.

Uniform Cards of Identification for Personnel.
General Discussion.

2:00 p. m.—When Civil War or State of Insurrection Exists.
Joshua R. Clark, Jr., Solicitor, Department of State, U. S.
General Discussion.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

11:00 a. m.—Measures Adopted by Each State for the Repression of the Abuse of the Insignia and Name of the Red Cross in Accordance With the Stipulations of the Convention of Geneva, Revised in 1906.
Proposed by the International Committee and by the Hungarian Red Cross.

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Measures Taken in Russia for the Protection of the Sign and Name of the Red Cross, and for the Suppression of Plundering and Ill-treatment of Wounded and Sick Soldiers.
Proposed by the Russian Red Cross.

2:00 p. m.—Duties of the Red Cross in Relation to Prisoners of War.
Proposed by the French Red Cross.

Assistance to Military Forces in Time of Peace.
Proposed by the International Committee.

Administration of the Supply Stores of the Red Cross in Russia.
Proposed by the Russian Red Cross.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

First Aid.

11:00 a. m.—Organization, Methods and Activities in the United States.
Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A., in Charge of First Aid, American National Red Cross.

2:00 p. m.—Exhibition.
Boy Scouts.
Firemen and Police.
Trainmen.
Evacuation of Wounded at Sea.
(Drill by U. S. Naval Hospital Corps.)
Mine Explosions, Rescue and First Aid Illustration.

MONDAY, MAY 13,

11:00 a. m.—Red Cross Nurse Corps.
Training and Enrollment of Red Cross Nurses:
Their Duties in War and in Disaster, Miss Jane A. Delano.

2:00 p. m.—Automobile Trip for Delegates About Washington.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

11:00 a. m.—Activity of the Russian Red Cross Society:
Development of Its Organization.
Proposed by the Russian Red Cross.

Reports on Red Cross Relief in Disasters, etc., Which Have Occurred since the VIII International Congress.

2:00 p. m.—Methods and Principles Applicable to Relief in Disasters and Other Emergencies.

Principles of Relief and the Value of a Trained Personnel.
Dr. Edward T. Devine, Professor of Social Economics in Columbia University, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

Adaptation of Pensions to the Work of Relief After Disasters.
Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director, American Red Cross.

Into What Relations With Other Philanthropic Agencies May the Red Cross Advantageously Enter.
Robert W. De Forest, Vice President, American Red Red Cross.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

11:00 a. m.—The Red Cross in Epidemics and Disease.
Tuberculosis.
Professor Dr. Pannwitz, German Red Cross Society.

Plague in Manchuria.
Dr. Richard P. Strong.
General Discussion.

2:00 p. m.—Trip for Delegates by Boat to Mt. Vernon.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

11:00 a. m.—New Statutes for the International Fund.
"Imperatrice Marie Feodorovna."
The Russian Red Cross.
Measures for Increasing the Augusta Fund and Extending Its Use.
Methods of Increasing Red Cross Membership.

2:00 p. m.—Reports of International Assistance by Red Cross Societies at Time of Disasters.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

11:00 a. m.—Closing Exercises of Conference.

2:00 p. m.—Garden Party at White House.

The Red Cross Exhibition will be held in a building erected for the purpose in close proximity to the Pan-American Union Building, where the Conference will be held.

A luncheon for the official delegates will be given daily, except Sunday, and on the opening and closing days of the Conference by the American Red Cross at the Pan-American Building. The limitations of space will make it necessary to limit the luncheons to the official delegates. For a similar reason the visit to Mt. Vernon and the automobile trip about Washington must be restricted to delegates.

The social functions of the Conference, with the few exceptions noted in the program, will be confined to the evening in order to allow time for the important discussions of the Conference.

The American Red Cross has received notice of the appointment by Governments and Red Cross Societies of a number of delegates to the Conference, and feels assured of the value and success of its sessions.

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"LEST WE FORGET!"

A NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

TO THE MEMORY OF

THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR

WHO SERVED IN THEIR HOMES, ON THE BATTLEFIELD AND IN THE HOSPITALS.

To All Patriotic Men and Women.

This project has lain dormant in the public conscience for fifty years, awaiting some initiative to bring it to fruition. Every patriotic citizen of the United States should heartily approve the undertaking; and it follows that if each will express his, or her, approval by a contribution, however small, the necessary funds will be forthcoming, and the monument will be built, to stand for all time a worthy symbol of the Nation's gratitude.

This appeal for funds is national—to each and every one!

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant.
Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard.
Gen. J. Fred Pierson.
Maj. J. Langdon Ward.
Capt. James A. Scrymser.
Lieut. Loyall Farragut.
Lieut. Thomas Sturgis.

THUS does the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States awaken into life a project that has lain dormant since the Civil War and which must appeal most strongly to all patriotic men and women.

But to perpetuate merely the memory of these noble women in a monument of bronze or stone did not appeal to the men who inaugurated this action. They conceived not only of a remembrance of the loyal service of these women, but of a monument that would forever perpetuate the patriotic and humane spirit that inspired their labors. For this purpose the Commandery of the State of New York proposed that the monument to be erected take the form of a building to be given for headquarters of the American Red Cross in perpetuity, provided Congress would appropriate an equal amount as a contribution of the United States towards the purchase of a suitable site, the improvement of the grounds, and construction of the building. The Red Cross on its part is to agree to secure an endowment fund whose income will be sufficient to maintain the building for all time.

Congress has appropriated nearly five millions of dollars for monuments to men in the District of Columbia. The public contributed to these monuments less than two hundred thousand dollars. We believe Congress will not fail to show the gratitude of the Nation for the labors, the sacrifices, the sufferings of the loyal women of the Civil War by appropriating the

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desired amount. In the case of the monuments erected to men in the District Congress appropriated twenty-five times what the public contributed, but in this case Congress is asked to appropriate only one-half the entire amount in recognition of the wonderful service done by these women.

Dr. Henry W. Bellows, President of the United States Sanitary Commission, a Commission inaugurated by a great meeting of women held at Cooper Institute in New York, April, 1861, in the introduction to "Woman's Work in the Civil War," speaks with the utmost enthusiasm of their spirit and their labors. No one could know more of this than Dr. Bellows. For the Sanitary Commission alone some five million dollars was raised, mostly by the efforts of the women, and it is considered not an overestimate to say that through the thousands of soldiers' aid societies and other organizations a total of fifty million dollars in money and supplies was secured by the women of the country for the aid and relief of the soldiers. Had we space we would quote Dr. Bellows' article in full, but we must content ourselves with a few brief quotations.

"Thousands of women, obscure in their homes, humble in their fortunes and all human trace of whose labors is forever lost contributed as generously of their substance and as freely of their time and strength, and gave as unreservedly their hearts and their prayers to the cause as the most conspicuous of the shining list. * * * Women there were in this war who, without a single relative in the Army, denied themselves for the whole four years the comforts to which they had been accustomed, went thinly clad, took the extra blanket from their bed, never tasted tea, or sugar, or flesh, that they might wind another bandage around some unknown soldier's wound or give some parched lips in the hospital another sip of wine. The American women, after giving up to the ranks of the gathering and advancing armies their husbands and sons, their brothers and lovers, proceeded to organize relief for them. * * *

"It is impossible to overestimate the amount of consecrated work done by the loyal women of the North for the Army. Hundreds of thousands of women probably gave all the leisure they could command and all the money they could save and spare to the soldiers the whole four years and more of the war. Amid discouragements and fearful delays they never flagged, but to the last increased in zeal and devotion. * * *

"No words are adequate to describe the systematic, persistent faithfulness of the women who organized and led the branches of the United States Sanitary Commission. Their volunteer labor had all the regularity of paid services and a heartiness and earnestness which no paid services can ever have. Storms nor heat could keep them from their posts, and they wore on their faces, and finally evinced in their breaking constitutions, the marks of the cruel strain put upon their minds and their hearts. * * *

"The prodigious exertion put forth by the women who founded and conducted the great fairs for the soldiers in a dozen principal cities and in many large towns were only surpassed by the planning, skill and administrative ability which accompanied their progress and the marvelous success in which they terminated. Their vastness of conception and their splendid results are to be set as an everlasting crown of woman's capacity for large and money yielding enterprises."

Of the labor of women in the hospitals and in the field, Dr. Bellows says:

"The women who did hospital service continually or who kept themselves near the base of armies in the field or who moved among the camps or traveled with the corps were an exceptional class, as rare as heroines always are; a class representing no social grade, but coming from all, belonging to no

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rank or age of life in particular, sometimes young and sometimes old, sometimes refined and sometimes rude, now of fragile physical aspect and then of extraordinary robustness, but in all cases women with a mighty love and earnestness in their hearts, a love and pity and an ability to show it forth and to labor in behalf of it. * * * They risked their lives in fevered hospitals, they lived in tents or slept in ambulance wagons for months together, they fell sick of fevers themselves and after long illness returned to the old business of hospital and field service. They carried into their work their womanly tenderness, their copious sympathies, their great-hearted devotion. * * *

"It remains only to say a word about the influence of the work of the women in the War upon the strength and unanimity of the public sentiment and on the courage and fortitude of the Army itself. * * * Following in imagination the work of their own hands, they seemed to be present on the field and in the ranks, they studied the course of the Armies, they watched the policy of the Government, they learned the character of the generals, they threw themselves into the War, and so they helped wonderfully to keep up the enthusiasm, or to rebuke the luke-warmness, or to check the despondency and apathy which at times settled over the people. Men were ashamed to doubt where women trusted, or to murmur where they submitted, or to do little where they did so much. * * *

"They proved that what has again been demonstrated, that what the women of a country resolve shall be done, will and must be done."

Veterans of the Civil War are doing their parts in response to this appeal:

ATTENTION!

VETERAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CIVIL WAR

WE ASK FOR FUNDS TO BUILD

A NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

TO THE MEMORY OF

THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

"Comrades:

"These women were yours—your mothers, your sisters and your wives. You know that they were your co-equals in labor and more than your equals in bitterness of sorrow; for in your absence at the front they bore your burdens on their shoulders and your sufferings in their hearts. Will you quit the battlefield of life and leave no enduring expression of your appreciation? Here is your holy privilege, not to be relegated to others. Give, therefore, as you are able; give even from your poverty. Give now, for the last roll-call is near. Forgetfulness is injustice. Remembrance is a sacred duty."

We can have confidence that with the chivalry and loyalty of American men, with faith in their remembrance of the service, the sacrifice and the sorrows of these women, Congress will not fail thus to give expression to the Nation's gratitude.

Finally, let us give a few quotations from the speech of the Honorable James M. Beck, delivered at the banquet of the Loyal Legion, New York, October 4, 1911, in advocation of this monument:

"This project is one of singular nobility and beauty. In many ways it is unique. Notwithstanding the rhapsodies of poets and artists with respect

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to women, it remains a fact that few memorials, erected to perpetuate the memory of great achievements and personalities, record the heroism, self-sacrifice and patriotism of woman. * * *

The achievement and heroism of men in war have been the inspiring theme of countless memorials, but few can be recalled that similarly record the self-sacrifice of women in times of conflict. And yet woman has been, from the very dawn of history, the chief victim of war, the solace of disaster, the gentle consoler of affliction, the mother of heroes, the inspirer of victory. * * *

"A permanent memorial constitutes not merely a verdict upon the past, but a challenge to the future. It asserts our belief that the thing that we commemorate is of such undying interest that it will not 'fade like streaks of morning cloud into the infinite azure of the past.' Such memorials are the letters of a great language, by which one age tells to another its deepest feelings, its greatest passions, its highest hopes, its noblest deeds. * * *

"We need not fear the verdict of the future as to what we now plan to do. There are many memorials to the deathless valor of the brave men, who in the four years from 1861 to 1865 responded to the call of their country and in many cases laid down their lives for its preservation; but not less worthy of commemorative art is the equal patriotism of the women of America, who as truly threw their hearts into the great struggle for the Union, and who freely gave their lives at the no less dangerous posts of duty of the fever-stricken camps, which followed with the scythe of death the march of our mighty armies. * * *

"'Last at the Cross and earliest at the grave,' could be written of these women as truly as of those holy women, who remained loyal in the Supreme Tragedy. * * *

"To record all the acts of heroism and self-sacrifice, the tender sayings and the sweet benedictions of these women would require a volume, and if all could be thus recorded for the grateful admiration of posterity, the Recording Angel would have no occasion to blot it out forever with a gentle tear, but rather seal it for perpetual remembrance with a divine benediction. * * *

"To the mothers who gave their sons, to the wives who gave their husbands, to the sisters who gave their brothers, to the women who became nurses, to those who in the privacy of their homes gave their earnings and the work of their hands, to one and all, let us erect this noble memorial and in payment of a long-deferred debt, let our memorial be more beautiful than any memorial known to man. Let it stand for all that woman has been in American history!

"Woman is the only order of nobility that we recognize in this democratic country. To her queenly office we willingly bow. An American woman first wove an American flag and gave it to the soldiers of the Republic. May there ever remain in the heart of every true American the love of the knightly cavalier for woman, and of this true chivalry of our people—greater and finer than the vaunted chivalry of the Middle Ages—let the memorial which shall arise in lasting beauty in the Capital of our Nation be the most lasting and beautiful expression!"

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A LIVING MEMORIAL

IT IS A beautiful thought that has come to the members of the Loyal Legion to make the monument to be erected in Washington to the Loyal Women of the Civil War not merely a remembrance of persons and deeds, not merely a memorial of lifeless stone or bronze, but a noble building, full of the spirit of helpfulness, of tender sympathy, of humane and patriotic devotion that lived in the women to whom this monument will be erected. This spirit is the spirit of the Red Cross, and for this reason the memorial is to be given to the Red Cross in perpetuity for its headquarters in Washington.

In 1864 when humane and doubting military men, assembled at the Convention of Geneva, feared that the provisions of the proposed treaty would be impossible of fulfillment, an American delegate, Mr. Charles S. P. Bowles, the European Agent of the Sanitary Commission, was able to convince them by reports of the results of similar military orders issued during the Civil War and also of the work of the Sanitary Commission that the provisions of the proposed treaty were practical, and capable of being carried out without abuse. At a dinner closing the convention the presiding officer took the Red Cross flag adopted that day, and which was the central decoration of the table, from its place and presented it to Mr. Bowles in compliment of the work of the Sanitary Commission. The link between this great Commission of the Civil War and the Red Cross thus established at Geneva in 1864 will be forever perpetuated in this noble memorial. The fact that the Red Cross has been created by Act of Congress as the official society of this country for volunteer aid in time of war or great disaster, that its accounts must be audited by the War Department and an annual report made to Congress, and that the President of the United States appoints representatives of several of the Executive Departments upon its governing body, the Central Committee, gives it a reliable and definite standing.

In six years' time the American people have entrusted to our Red Cross about six millions of dollars for relief work after great disasters, and so far they have given nearly a million more towards its endowment fund. In four years' time the famous little Red Cross seal has netted about nine hundred thousand dollars for the anti-tuberculosis campaign; all of which show in what confidence the Red Cross is held.

We will not attempt to recapitulate its fields of service or enlarge upon its sphere of usefulness here, but in accepting the sacred duty imposed by the Loyal Legion in entrusting this splendid memorial to its service, the Red Cross does so with a deep sense of the obligation and with a determination to maintain a service worthy of the inspiration given by the Loyal Women of the Civil War.

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NEW LEGISLATION

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the date fixed in section five of the Act of Congress for the reincorporation of the American National Red Cross, approved January fifth, nineteen hundred and five, is hereby changed so as to authorize the holding of the annual meeting of the said organization on the Wednesday preceding the second Thursday in the month of December in each year.

A BILL.

To provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the land and naval forces in time of actual or threatened war.

Whereas the American National Red Cross was incorporated by Act of Congress approved January fifth, nineteen hundred and five, "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of * * * the treaty of Geneva of August twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four": Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever in time of war, or when war is imminent, the President may deem the cooperation and use of the American National Red Cross with the sanitary services of the land and naval forces to be necessary, he is authorized to accept the assistance tendered by the said Red Cross and to employ the same under the sanitary services of the Army and Navy in conformity with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 2. That When the Red Cross cooperation and assistance with the land and naval forces in time of war or threatened hostilities shall have been accepted by the President, the personnel entering upon the duty specified in section one of this Act shall, while proceeding to their place of duty, while serving thereat, and while returning therefrom, be transported and subsisted at the cost and charge of the United States as civilian employees employed with the said forces, and the Red Cross supplies that may be tendered as a gift and accepted for use in the sanitary service shall be transported at the cost and charge of the United States.

NOTE:—Both the above measures have been passed by the House of Representatives and are now pending in the Senate.

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GIFT OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

FROM TIME to time the American Red Cross has need of medals for various purposes. It has awarded in certain cases medals of merit for unremunerated Red Cross service in relief work; these of gold and silver. In its first-aid competitions medals of bronze are awarded to individuals and members of winning teams. Medals will also be awarded for the best exhibitions of Red Cross work at the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, and badges will be provided for the delegates to this Conference.

OBVERSE OF ALL FOUR OF THE MEDALS.

For the first two medals the Red Cross has used simply enamel designs. These were not of an artistic nature. The present Treasurer of the American Red Cross, Mr. A. Piatt Andrew, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, being much interested in numismatics and desiring to see the Red Cross in possession of really artistic designs for these medals, took the matter up with the American Numismatic Society. This Society immediately became interested, and requested Mr. Gutzon Borglum, the well-known sculptor, to undertake the designs for the medals, which the Society decided to present to the Red Cross.

Mr. Borglum came to Washington to consult with the officers of the Red Cross in regard to subjects. At his suggestion it was decided to have one design for the obverse of all the medals and a different design for the reverse of each of the four medals. To both Mr. Borglum and the Red Cross officers occurred the same idea of a Red Cross Knight for

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REVERSE OF MEDAL OF MERIT

REVERSE OF FIRST AID MEDAL.

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REVERSE OF MEDAL FOR DELEGATES TO IX INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

REVERSE OF EXPOSITION MEDAL.

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the obverse of all the medals. It is true that the duty of the Red Cross Knights of the early Crusades was mainly the guiding and guarding of pilgrims, yet the great orders of the Knights Hospitallers, of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta wore a cross on their armor or mantle either in gold or color. The chivalric aid of these good men and the kindly assistance of the women of a like order to the sufferings of the sick and wounded seemed to provide a fitting symbol for the Red Cross service today.

For this reason Mr. Borglum designed the fine figure of a Red Cross Knight kneeling beside his horse to aid a prostrate man for the obverse of all medals. On the reverse side of the First-Aid Competition Medals are the figures of two women assisting a wounded man. On the reverse of the Medal of Merit, given for unremunerated Red Cross service, are a half wreath of oak, to represent fortitude, and one of laurel, to represent merit. A large wreath of laurel surrounds the outer edge of the reverse of the medal which will be awarded for the best exhibitions at the time of the Red Cross Conference. On the reverse of the badge for the delegates to this Conference is a shield bearing an eagle and a Red Cross with the names upon it of Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas.

These designs were most gratefully accepted by the officers of the Red Cross, with a very sincere appreciation of the great kindness of the American Numismatic Society.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and forwarded to the President of this Society:

Whereas, The American Numismatic Society has had prepared five designs by Gutzon Borglum for certain Red Cross medals and badges, intended for bestowal upon individuals and organizations, the obverse of each to be the same and the reverse an appropriate design, as follows:

a. Medal of Merit, for the performance of unrecompensed personal service.

b. Medal to be awarded in First-Aid Competitions under Red Cross auspices.

c. Exposition Medal, for special excellence of Red Cross exhibits, inventions and improvements.

d. Delegates' Badges, for issue to official representatives of Governments and Red Cross Central Committees, who may attend the Ninth International Red Cross Conference;

and has furnished the same to the American Red Cross for its use,

Be It Resolved, That the cordial and most sincere thanks of this Committee are hereby tendered to the American Numismatic Society for the beautiful designs for these excellent and highly artistic compositions.

Be It Further Resolved, That these designs for Red Cross Medals and Badges are hereby approved and accepted for the above purposes.

Be It Further Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the American Numismatic Society.

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FAMINE IN CHINA

WHAT CAN the people of this country know of the miseries, physical, mental and moral, connected with famine? Year after year, with well-filled storehouses, we celebrate Thanksgiving Day, the gathering in of our rich harvests, and go on our way rejoicing in our plenty. What do we know

MAP SHOWING THE FAMINE AREAS IN CHINA

Centres of Work in Famine Area, Hwai River District

1.—Hwai Yuan 2.—Hsu Chow Fu 3.—Nau Hsu Chow 4.—Tsing Kiang Pu

of the multitudes of starving men, women and children in the Far East, wandering up and down the high roads of Central China, of the cries of thousands of hungry children, of the tears and heartaches of the helpless mothers and fathers, of the desperation that has driven many to robbery and brigandage, of the suffering from famine fever, of the leaves, roots and tree bark that are the food of famished thousands, of the wasted forms that finally drop and die in the roadway?

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An appeal has come to the Red Cross for these suffering, starving people of China. Mr C. D. Jameson, whom the Red Cross sent last summer to China to study and report on plans for river conservancy to prevent the floods that cause these famines, has been through the famine district. An account from him given at Shanghai, and also Consul General Wilder's address, both made last October, are given in this BULLETIN, together with President Taft's appeal. The President also telegraphed to the various Governors suggesting that if they, as Presidents of their State Red Cross Boards, thought fit to supplement his appeal by a proclamation to the people of their States the force of the appeal would be greatly strengthened. A prompt and interesting response came from most of the Governors, who issued appeals to the people of their States.

VAST FAMINE CAMP AT TSINKIANGPU, WITH A POPULATION OF HALF A MILLION

A committee of prominent men in New York, of whom the Right Reverend David H. Greer is chairman; Mr Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, and Mr. William B. Millar, secretary, was formed, and a special committee sent to Washington to consult with President Taft and other Red Cross officials as to the raising of funds for this famine relief. It was agreed that whatever funds this committee raised should be sent to the Red Cross, to be forwarded through the State Department to the Central China Famine Relief Committee. The internal conflict in China has so largely filled the press that our people have heard much less of the terrible sufferings from the famine than would otherwise have been the case. Since the addresses of Mr. Jameson and Consul General Wilder were made the conditions have been growing steadily worse and worse.

In December Consul General Wilder wrote to the Red Cross:

"The estimate of people eligible for relief increases with our knowledge of the situation. Scores of thousands are now in desperate need and hundreds of thousands will be within a month. The Shanghai Committee believes that the aggregate of those who need relief is or will be above three millions.

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The distress in a China famine is cumulative. Stories are coming in of the wretchedness and sufferings in seven provinces of the Yangtse Valley. To think of it now is depressing, but the most sorry and tragic period will be from the end of January until the middle of May, when the scanty crops that the people are able to raise will come to maturity. Those who peruse the enclosures of this letter will recognize that the situation is unanswerable save by large gifts. If this Committee received from abroad as much money as last year—and we hope for more—from ten to fifteen per cent of this number could be relieved.

"It is true that the United States was called on for aid in 1910-11, and if this appeal were merely a repetition of that cry—a cry to feed hungry people—to be repeated again next year, with no promise of permanent improvement, I could not urge this call for relief from the United States with

GROUP OF FAMINE SUFFERERS, FACES SWOLLEN AS THE RESULT OF EATING ROOTS AND BARK OF TREES

much heart. The present situation in China, urgent as it is to the point of desperation, has in it two new factors. Those in America who confess weariness at the repeated calls for help from China may be reminded of them.

"First, I would impress upon you that the new plan of this Committee to distribute relief in return for work is already in operation. We are very hopeful that the Red Cross and other friends in America, by assuring the public that relief is given for work on a sensible and practicable basis, may make a most favorable impression. You are already assured of the character of the Central Committee. A look at the names, together with their business or other connections, is a proof of the ability and good sense entrusted with the application of money donated to famine work. The plans of Mr. Jameson, the Red Cross engineer, for relief works are to be followed. The money that is sent to this Committee goes only for work (except where women and children may be incapable), and the larger operations will be those indicated by Mr. Jameson.

"We expect this rebellion to abate; the leaders of the factions are conferring. However this may be, police and military protection is assured for

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sufficient area to work in at present; and before this letter reaches you, by the receding water and with the co-operation of Chinese, whichever faction is in control, to secure protection, there will be sufficient districts in which to operate relief works on which to apply as large sums of money as can be remitted.

"Things are already quiet in and about Wuhu—an enormous area—where is a sub-committee of the Shanghai Committee made up of the Commissioner of Customs, the Standard Oil manager, Catholic and Protestant missionaries, and gentry. In Wuhu, the local committee has already enrolled three hundred men repairing roads, which serve the double purpose of roads and inner dykes. It is expected that by the time this letter reaches you, the water will have receded sufficiently to permit work on the main embankments at that point under the supervision of the Committee; labor to be paid for in relief. There are a number of points today where we would be operating labor camps, thoroughly organized, employing thousands of people, and so supporting their families, if we had the funds. For over two months in Nanking, from four to eight hundred men have been employed on useful work by the Committee, even during the bombardment of the city.

"The second reassuring feature is that in the future the Chinese Government itself will be in better condition to take care of its own. Whatever form the new Government may take, the mitigation of famines will be a distinct item of the program. It is significant that the finance department of the Canton Provisional Government had already paid into the Shanghai Committee 10,000 taels.

"It should be understood that the present famine conditions are inextricably entwined with the rebellion. Industry is generally interrupted, shops closed more or less everywhere; there is anarchy to a great degree; much looting and insecurity of possessions. As for general business, Mr. Mayers, Commissioner of Customs at Wuhu, tells me that the receipts at that port are but one-third normal. It is inevitable that within a few weeks the conditions will be very dreadful. As for the attitude of the United States toward this famine-rebellion situation, I can only say that one can hardly conceive our people not participating in the relief, presumably through the familiar Red Cross channel and by an appeal to the country."

So far the American Red Cross has received and forwarded to the Committee for relief work, since the appeal issued in January, $36,000.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S APPEAL FOR CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF.

As President of the American National Red Cross, it becomes my imperative duty to call to the attention of the people of the United States the conditions of awful destitution which now exist in certain provinces of China. Recurrent inundations by the Yangtse and other rivers have destroyed crops and prevented the cultivation of the land. Millions of human beings are now facing starvation. An agent of the American Red Cross who has recently traveled throughout the famine districts reports conditions of starvation of the most terrible and appalling character.

Until peace is restored in China and the functions of efficient government are established, these conditions must continue, save as relieved by the charitable efforts of other countries.

The Central China Famine Relief Committee has created a strong and efficient organization, with agencies established throughout the affected districts. This body, which comprises in its membership Rt. Rev. Bishop F. R. Graves, Chairman; Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, Secretary, and twenty or more

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A FEW OF MANY MEN AND BOYS. THOSE WHO SEEM PLUMP ARE SWOLLEN FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE FAMINE.

THE BANKS OF THE GRAND CANAL, SHOWING FLOODED FARMS IN THE DISTANCE.

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of the leading American, European and Chinese merchants and missionaries in Shanghai, will render assistance as means may be available. Able-bodied natives will be employed in repairing dykes, canals and roads and thus enabled to support themselves until new crops can be harvested.

In the name of humanity, the Red Cross calls once more upon the American people to come to the relief of a sister nation with that prompt generosity which has never failed in time of great emergency.

Contributions should be sent to the State Red Cross treasurers or to the American Red Cross, Room 341, War Department, Washington, D. C.

(Signed) WM. H. TAFT.

ADDRESS BY DR. A. P. WILDER, CONSUL GENERAL OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, IN SHANGHAI AT A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, SHANGHAI, ON OCT. 31ST, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CENTRAL CHINA RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Proposed Method of Famine Relief.

It is desirable in the first place to make clear that the gentlemen of the Committee understand that merely to give money or rice to hungry persons is hopeless business in a country like this, where famines are recurrent. It is wiser to give food in exchange for some constructive work done in clearing waterways, building dykes, repairing roads and bridges. There are some who say and repeat this maxim, apparently unmindful that others than themselves understand it, and the fear is that some make it an excuse for not taking an interest. The Committee and its representatives understand this truth and are acting on it. Knowledge is progressive, and men are learning all the time as to effective famine relief There may be instances where small groups of women and children—perhaps even of emaciated men unable to work—may be nourished to permanent improvement, in which case I presume the Committee will not hesitate to feed them; but the distinctive and, I believe, an original policy of this Committee of 1911-12 is to apply funds donated to it in combining relief of the starving and miserable, with real improvements in their local districts wrought by their own hands The grain distributor is no longer the sole representative of famine relief work; with this Committee the engineer, the medical expert, the statistician appear. Every dollar appropriated must be approved by Shanghai business men whose judgment would be welcomed in the largest local investments, and the purchasing of supplies, accounting, and auditing are followed no less critically Let it be understood that money contributed to the Committee will be applied by men of business on business principles which is not inconsonant with the most enlightened charity.

There are some who say that the work of relieving the miserable should be done by the Chinese Government. Under a better organized, under a more efficient Government, it would be To feed the hungry, to abate famine conditions, is a Governmental function, no less than maintaining order or putting out fires. Moreover, only Governments can do so great a work. The Committee understands that the little any group of persons can do in aiding 3,000,000 of miserables on an area of 30,000 square miles is a drop in the bucket: the work both temporary and permanent in correcting conditions must be done by Government or it will not be done at all in any full sense. But no man should confuse his own responsibility through the failings of others. You and I know the Government will not meet that need, cannot meet it, if it would. The task is too great; even the most efficient Government in the

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ORPHANS OF THE FAMINE, IN CARE OF WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, HSUCHOWPU.

world probably could not conserve the Hwai basin in a decade; it is said to be a greater task than the control of the Lower Mississippi. Some engineers say it is impossible. It is expected that the work of the Committee will be useful in showing the Government some things, in prompting it to act. The Committee will co-operate with the Government, will seek to point out with emphasis things that should and can be done. Will any one question that even a few betterments executed by the Committee—a dyke repaired here, a water channel deepened there, will be informing to the people of what can be done and lead to more extensive operations?

It is futile to say that the way to force the Government to correct conditions is to let the people perish—futile, if not a saying without mercy. The Chinese have been perishing for centuries, and the canals are still silted up,

BEYOND HUMAN AID.

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and the dykes fallen down. The issue of what Government does for the people is one for Chinese Government and Chinese people, and the present state of the Empire indicates that the logic of conditions is not lost on the people; but for the onlooker the one fact is of need, suffering, starvation, death.

In the presence of facts like these, the man who loves his fellowman, whose heart goes out to helpless, innocent children, cries, "I give what I can," and he conditions only that it be applied to the best of human wisdom.

It is sometimes said: "The Chinese people should care for their own, if the Government will not." In reply to this no one familiar with charity funds questions the liberal giving of Chinese. But there is a class of rich Chinese land-owners whom it is possible the work of the Committee may force to do their duty. Long lists of tenants are subject to them and their land holdings have not always been dyked and protected. A few object lessons in conservation by this Committee will attract attention in the districts benefitted and the neglected tenants of rich landlords will be quickened in demanding protection from flood and drought. This Committee intends to do nothing to lessen the responsibility on the rich gentry. The wealthy Chinese should bear their part of the expense. This is their country; the suffering are of their own race. Other countries have their own to care for. China has its rich citizens, and pride as well as the charitable impulse should lead them to give in large sums.

The situation is one that may well engage the philanthropic interest of the world. The Suchien missionaries estimate that there are one million people in their district alone, not including Tsingkiangpu and other parts of North Kiangsu, who need relief this Winter if they are to endure until Spring. If you include North Anhui, parts of which are very needy, the region around Wuhu, where the sanest reports to-day put the number of men who should be kept at work at 100,000 (this not including their wives and children), 3,000,000 people as a total is a fair estimate of the famine sufferers of this year, say 600,000 families. Reckoning at 10 cents Gold per day, the cost of supporting a family, it would need at least $15.00 Gold per family from December 1st to the end of April. If the Famine Committee had $700,000 (Gold), as last year, it could support only 50,000 out of a total of 500,000 families. Yet, 50,000 families are worth supporting and saving.

Under competent engineers this work could be of untold value to the localities in which relief is administered.

The Chinese Famine—Facts Concerning it Received by the American Red Cross.

REPORT MADE OCTOBER 29, 1911, BY C. D. JAMESON, ESQ., THE ENGINEER SENT TO CHINA BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY TO INSPECT THE FAMINE DISTRICT, AND REPORT ON THE POSSIBILITY OF FLOOD PREVENTION IN THE HWAI VALLEY.

Mr. Jameson arrived in Shanghai on Friday, and at a meeting of the executive committee of the Central China Famine Relief Committee that afternoon, he told of his recent work, and some of the conclusions he had reached.

"I have been on a reconnaissance through the Anhui and Kiangsu flood regions, with the object of studying some scheme by which the country could be drained, and all ordinary floods done away with. Now, to go into technical details of what ought to be done up there; I do not think this meeting is the place for an engineering report, nor am I yet ready to make such a report. I will merely say this, in regard to the conservancy of the rivers and the

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preventing of floods in that region; there is no reason why they should not be done away with entirely, with the exception, of course, of abnormal floods which nothing of man's building could hold back. Mind you, the area covers 30,000 square miles of land, and the expense would be enormous; but the amount of land reclaimed would also be enormous.

"But the question of river improvement is a question of a number of years, and nothing that can be done now, as far as your Committee is concerned, would in any way affect the ultimate result in river conservation, as that work is too large for anything the Committee could do to be of much assistance. In North Anhui and North Kiangsu there is any quantity of work to be done in

AT PENPU WAITING FOR RELIEF.

repairing and building up the dykes, roads, etc. This work would feed all the famine sufferers throughout that part of the country, and would not affect the general scheme of draining the whole region; but every dollar would be well spent. The Government has spent no money in such repairs, and everything is simply going to rack and ruin. If such work were organized, there is no place which would provide work for the famine sufferers but which would do good to the districts in which such work was done.

"As to the necessity of work in the famine region, I do not think any of you have an idea of the condition of the people in that district—of their utter wretchedness. They have had floods for three years, they have had no crops, and are utterly discouraged. They have no seed to plant, and no animals to do their ploughing with; and this condition of affairs has gone on for so long that they have lost all desire for work: they simply want to lie down in the mud and die.

"Take the 150 miles which I traversed across Anhui in carts, going from Pochow to Suchow; in the whole of this 150 miles, which I made on the main

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road, I never met one single cart carrying produce of any kind, nor any people. I did not meet a single man on a pony, and met less than fifty wheelbarrows carrying freight; a few carried pears and hemp, which was all they had to carry. There were people walking on either side of the roadway, coming and going. These were all beggars, and all starving. A few years ago the majority of them had been successful farmers, but now they have absolutely nothing. There was not a day that I did not pass two or three bodies of men, women and children lying on the road.

"When the people got tired and gave up, they simply dropped down where they were and died; they did not even go to the raised track on the side, but dropped in the road, where they lay unburied.

"In one of the walled cities, while walking round the wall, one morning, just after sunrise, I came across the emaciated body of a young boy, five or six years old; a fine boy. His throat had been cut from ear to ear, and a piece of paper was pinned on him which stated that his father and mother had nothing to give him to eat; and the children of the village were standing around, looking at the corpse. The effect this sort of thing is having on the children of that region is that they are growing up beggars, if they do not die. Their fathers and mothers are either dying, begging or robbing. The schools throughout that section are all closed, and the children are getting no education; they are simply becoming beggars, with no object in life, and those strong enough are beginning to rob. In one place, in three weeks thirty men were executed for robbery. The magistrates have military power, and about 500 soldiers each, so they can execute their own criminals.

"There is not a single city or village in that region where work could not be done. Small canals for draining could be dug out; the walls of the cities, which are falling down, could be repaired or rebuilt; bridges which are falling down could be fixed up; and the upper reaches of the river could be cleaned out. In every can, there is work for 10,000 people if they could be put at it. What I have said about Anhui applies equally to North Kiangsu."

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COLONEL GOETHALS ON THE CANAL ZONE RED CROSS CHAPTER

ON JANUARY 13 at Panama there was held in the theater kindly loaned by the Panama Government for this purpose a meeting of the Canal Zone Red Cross Chapter. Colonel Goethals presided at the meeting, which was largely attended, President Arosemena being among those present. The Tenth Infantry Band gave its services for the musical part of the program, as did a quartet consisting of Mrs. A. S. Boyd, Mrs. G. R. D. Kramer, Mr. W. D. Ross, and Mr. E. Paul Case; also Professor Arnold, a well-known violinist, who was on his way for a tour in South America. Col. George W. Goethals, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, were the speakers.

No more valuable testimony for the Red Cross could be received than that of the man who is at the head of the Commission which is carrying on the greatest feat of engineering the world has ever seen and whose wonderful success, not only as an engineer, but as an administrator of the highest order, has given him a world-wide reputation. The Canal Zone Chapter has included in its work not only relief for the Costa Rica earthquake and Colon fire sufferers, but has looked after many individual cases in the Zone that have necessitated relief.

Colonel Goethals' Address.

"I am requested by Colonel Devol to speak to you of the work of the Canal Zone Branch of the Red Cross. The task is an agreeable one, for I have a very high opinion of the unique beneficence of that work and a no less high opinion of the zeal and intelligence with which, under Colonel Devol's leadership, it has been conducted.

"The Canal Zone Chapter was organized on January 17, 1909, with a membership of 200. This was increased in the following month to 1,200, due, it was intimated, to the reception tendered by the membership to the President-elect of the United States, also President of the Red Cross, when he visited the Isthmus at that time. There was little or no ground for the distrust with which this increase was viewed, for in the following year the membership aggregated 746, while in February, 1911, 1,019 names were enrolled, in both cases without any outside assistance. When we compare the membership in the United States to the population, this membership of 1,000 on the Isthmus with a total American population of a little over 9,000 makes a creditable showing.

"Under its charter the Red Cross is not authorized specifically to engage in charity work in individual cases. Its primary purpose is to give immediate relief to the suffering and needy in time of war or famine, or after a great disaster like the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, or the earthquake in Costa Rica. Its field of work on the Isthmus was necessarily a special one and special provision had to be made for it. The Canal Commission has no funds at its disposal which it can use to relieve individual distress or want, no matter how meritorious the case may be. It can deport deserving persons

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COLONEL GEORGE W. GOETHALS, U. S. A., IN CHARGE OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL

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in such condition, but it cannot supply clothing or food or financial aid. An appeal to the National headquarters of the Society at Washington, with an explanation of the conditions here, resulted in a special permit to care for individual cases. There were 37 such cases in the year just ended and the funds distributed for relief in each instance ranged from $5 to $168, and amounted to nearly $1,400. In every case the assistance was most deserving and worthily bestowed. Without the existence of the Red Cross Society, aid in these cases could have been extended only by personal and private means and through individual effort to raise the necessary money, which amounts to saying that it would have been given only after long delay, if, indeed, it were given at all.

CULEBRA CUT.

"The great and invaluable merit of the Red Cross system is that it has the money in hand and is ready to use it immediately when the need for it arises. In addition to the individual cases, there have been during the three years of the Canal Zone Chapter's existence two serious public disasters in this vicinity which called for immediate and generous relief—the earthquake at Costa Rica in May, 1910, and the fire in Colon in March last. Immediately on receipt of the news of the earthquake, the Canal Zone Chapter forwarded to Costa Rica out of the general fund $500 and instituted entertainments of various sorts for the benefit of the sufferers, which resulted in nearly $700 more. The Isthmian Canal Commission contributed 500 blankets and 250 tents and these were forwarded to Costa Rica in care of a representative of the Canal Zone Branch. This aid was the first to reach the afflicted people because of the proximity of the senders to the scene of disaster, and it reached them promptly and in the most effective form, because the Red Cross

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GATUN UPPER LOCKS VIEW LOOKING NORTH, SHOWING PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION OF UPPER GUARD GATES IN THE EAST CHAMBER, AUGUST 5, 1911.

GATUN LOWER LOCKS SHOWING PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION. EAST WALL ON THE LEFT COMPLETED, AND CENTER WALL MONOLITH IN MIDDLE FOREGROUND UNDER CONSTRUCTION. AUGUST 5, 1911.

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had its Branch at Panama and could utilize its organization to take charge of the distribution.

"The Colon fire left 3,000 people homeless and practically destitude. Relief on a large scale was imperative and must be immediate. In the Red Cross Branch the Government of the Republic of Panama recognized a willing and experienced agency as shown by the work done in Costa Rica and at once turned over to it $5,000 for distribution among the sufferers. The Red Cross Branch raised by contributions and entertainments $900 more and thus nearly $6,000 were available for immediate use in the work of relief. A detailed report of the expenditure of this money was made by the Red Cross management and the Government of Panama declared that the Society had earned the gratitude of the Government and of the country for the service rendered and it had earned also the gratitude of every American who had contributed to the cause, for it had put his money to the most effective use and had given him a direct share in the work of humanity.

PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS, EAST CHAMBER, LOOKING NORTH. JULY 15, 1911.

"It was indeed a happy inspiration to institute a Red Cross Chapter on the Isthmus, where in the American colony there are among us no rich men, no millionaires, no Carnegies, Rockefellers or Morgans. We have no organizations with large endowments devoted to charitable work and no means with which to form and sustain them. Whatever is done in that field must be in a small way through the chapels and churches or by private exertion. Excellent work has been done by some of our social and other societies, notably by the Order of the Kangaroos, but such help from the restrictions imposed upon the orders must be limited. It does not include the whole community as a united force and it does not furnish a fund of cash in hand ready for any and all emergencies. It is a distinguishing feature of the

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Red Cross system that it not only provides precisely this fund, but reaches every case of distress It creates through its yearly membership fee a trust of the combined benevolence of the Canal Zone, capitalizes the charitable instincts of the American colony and enables it to act as a unit in any emergency at any moment. The individual share in this trust is so small that it is a burden to no one, yet the result constitutes a fund ample to meet all ordinary needs. I say ample, and it would be always if every member of the colony would contribute his fee each year, as it should be his privilege and his joy to do.

"The Red Cross system is an ideal one for us, but the extent of its influence must depend upon the number of those who avail themselves of its agency. A single dollar in the hands of an individual is of slight use in an emergency calling for immediate relief upon a large scale, but $1,000 in

PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS. FORMING FOR MACHINERY PITS AND ELECTRICAL ROOM IN SOUTH END OF CENTER WALL. MAY 8, 1911.

the hands of an organization enables 1,000 men to act as one man without delay and thus give the relief when it is most necessary.

"While the Zone membership forms a creditable percentage of the American population and bears testimony to the earnest endeavor of the men and women of the Canal Zone, it is smaller than it should be when the peculiar conditions here are taken into account. We are entirely dependent upon ourselves to help those in need and distress. The number of deserving cases needing relief has increased each year since the founding of the Chapter and the closing down of the work within the next two years will bring greater demands upon its resources. These can be met only by increased membership and in no way can a dollar go farther or do more good than through the treasury of the Red Cross.

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"The colony on the Isthmus is unique, for nowhere can a more orderly, more earnest, more enthusiastic, more loyal body of Americans be found. Whatever it has undertaken it has done well. Here the true American spirit is seen at its best, as every visitor to the Isthmus bears witness. It is a matter of individual pride to each of us to be one of that colony and in the years that are to come this pride will increase; the associations formed here will become dearer, and it will be a source of no small gratification when in looking backward we can feel that we have each in his or her own small way helped through the Canal Zone Chapter to relieve the distress of some deserving member who was overtaken by adversity."

STAMBOUL FIRE

LAST SUMMER after the fire in Stamboul the American Red Cross contributed to the Turkish Red Crescent Relief Society $500 for the relief of the sufferers from the fire. The following letter has just been received from the President of this Society together with a report of the distribution of the funds. It will be interesting to see the contributions from the different other Societies that were sent to the Turkish Red Crescent for relief work:

REPRODUCTION OF RECEIPT FROM THE "RED CRESCENT SOCIETY" OF TURKEY, SHOWING THE "RED CRESCENT" ON THE SLEEVES OF THE LITTER-BEARERS

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OTTOMAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY,
February 18, 1912.

DEAR SIR:

We have the honor to inform you that in accordance with the wishes expressed by various societies which kindly subscribed for the fund in aid of the victims of the fires broken out in Stamboul and Balat, we have distributed their subscriptions to the most necessitious people.

Herewith we enclose a list containing the names of the subscribers, together with another showing some particulars as to distribution of these funds.

We take this opportunity of thanking the American subscribers again and we remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

TALAAT,
President.

	*Piasters.
Japanese Red Cross	4,337
Russian Red Cross	43,337
American Red Cross	11,170
Portuguese Red Cross	4,334
Hungarian Red Cross	9,111.50
Servian Red Cross	21,600
Roumanian Red Cross (Women's Branch)	2,179
Madam Capineano, President Women's Branch, Roumanian Red Cross	654
French Red Cross	10,846
Monsieur Lagopolos, Constantinople	2,000
Danish Red Cross	4,359.75
	113,928.25
Interest	258.50
Total	114,186.75

Number of families assisted..... 273
Number of persons assisted..... 956

Sum total distributed.....114,186.75 piasters

*A piaster amounts to about 4.4 cents United States money.

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ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS CONTRIBUTED BY THE RED CROSS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE STORM SUFFERERS.

FROGMORE POST OFFICE,
ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C.,
February, 15, 1912.

To the American Red Cross Society,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIRS: I beg leave to submit the following report:

The sum of $400.00 was put into my hands by the Red Cross to distribute among the storm sufferers on St. Helena sland. The immediate need was for shelter. Many of the homes were blown down, unroofed, or so much damaged that they could not be lived in.

No money, but materials were given in every case, and so far as possible only what was absolutely necessary, the people themselves hauling the materials and doing the work, except in cases of peculiar need.

The following list shows the persons benefited, to what amount, and on what plantations:

Clarissa Foster	$4.75—Oaks Plantation
Scipio Glover	35.40—Fuller Plantation
Dick Middleton	8.46—Corner Plantation
Frank Brown	17.95—Indian Hill
Taffy Glover	12.90—John Fripp
Sandy Days	22.24—Cedar Grove
Binah Green	9.88—Cedar Grove
Francis Carter	25.00—Coffins Point
July Middleton	16.80—Coffins Point
Moses Jenkins	9.93—Coffins Point
Laura Simmons	8.95—Fripp Point
Mary White	28.47—Fripp Point
Isaac Moultrie	20.52—Mary Jenkin Plantation
Philip Obliging	14.21—Croft Plantation
Harry Johnson	19.07—McTureous Plantation
David Manigault	20.61—Hopes
Mary Green	15.00—Wallace
Isabella Howard	11.57—Goodman
Judy Bryant	19.75—Goodman
Alex Johnson	21.49—Scott
Clara Rivers	15.24—Oliver Fripp
Henry Laws	11.33—Saxtonville
Miley Gibbs	20.67—Saxtonville
Satira Washington	9.81—Saxtonville
Total	$400.00

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SCIPIO GLOVER'S HOME AFTER THE STORM.

SAME AS ABOVE AFTER REPAIRED FROM RELIEF FUNDS.

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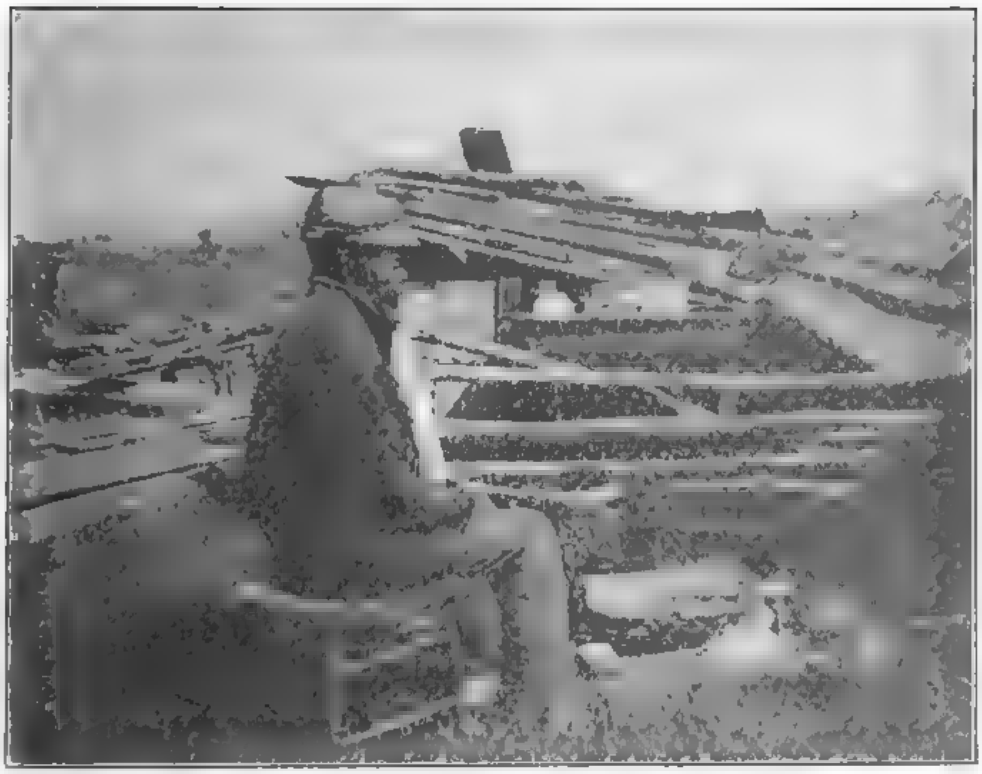

HENRY LAWS AND THE SHELTER IN WHICH HE LIVED AFTER THE STORM

THE HOUSE AFTER RELIEF WORK.

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Some labor was provided for Scipio Glover, Alex Johnson, Isabella Howard, Judy Bryant, and Miley Gibbs. In all cases the amounts given do not represent the total spent on the repairs, for each family was required to do all that was possible for itself, and in some cases money was earned to complete the repairs.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSSA B. COOLEY.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY BRICK CHURCH, FROGMORE, ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C.

Whereas, Almighty God has seen fit to again visit us with a "hurricane," which has left many homeless, many with no cotton, many with no corn, and many with no potatoes, and

Whereas, Through the efforts, influence and labor of Miss Rossa B. Cooley, her many friends sent aid to assist those who are most needy, and

Whereas, As we believe she is doing her level best to relieve the most needy,

Now be it resolved, That we, the members and friends of the Brick Church, tender to Miss Rossa B. Cooley and her many friends our highest appreciation and gratitude and pray God's blessing upon them.

By Order of the Church,

REV. P. W. SIMMONS, *Pastor.*
W. S. DUDLEY, *Church Clerk.*

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BRICEVILLE MINE DISASTER

By ERNEST P. BICKNELL, *National Director.*

AN EXPLOSION in the Cross Mountain Mine of the Knoxville Iron Company, at Briceville, Tenn., on December 9, 1911, destroyed the lives of eighty-four men. The miners in the Briceville coal field differ from the usual mining population in the fact that they are almost entirely composed of Anglo-Saxons. They are drawn from the surrounding mountain population which has remained purely American for many generations. The miners as a class are sturdy, intelligent and capable men. They are not given to wandering from place to place, but form a stable population which is deeply rooted in the mountain country of that region.

The number of persons left dependent by the disaster was 108, consisting of seventy-five adults, children under five years, eighteen; between five and ten years, eight; between ten and sixteen years, seven. Immediately after the disaster a relief committee of representative business men was formed in Knoxville which is the center of the coal mining industry and is about thirty-five miles from Briceville. At the same time, Governor Hooper, of Tennessee, appointed a State Relief Committee. In addition to these committees others were appointed in Briceville and Coal Creek, a mining town near Briceville. The Order of Elks formed a relief organization and several other movements in Knoxville and the surrounding country were begun.

The Knoxville Iron Company, besides providing for the proper burial of the victims of the disaster, opened its commissary stores freely to meet the immediate needs of the families of victims. The National Director of the American Red Cross went promptly to the scene of the disaster and after a study of the situation and numerous conferences with the Briceville Committee, the Knoxville Committee, the State Committee, the Governor and Mr. J. L. Heiskell, Mayor of Knoxville, and local member of the Tennessee State Board of the Red Cross, advised strongly a consolidation of movements in order that the entire relief work might be administered through a single agency. This advice was favorably acted upon and the Knoxville Committee was so enlarged as to include representatives of all the different relief movements. It was arranged that theBriceville Committee should act as a distributing body and draw against the consolidated relief funds in the hands of the large committee in Knoxville. The Briceville Committee was fortunate in the selection for its Chairman of Mr. George P. Chandler, a prominent business man who has large interests both in Knoxville and Briceville and is intimately familiar, through years of acquaintance, with the mining population.

The plan for the administration of relief, devised by the Red Cross after the disaster at Cherry, Illinois, and since that time successfully employed following several other mine disasters, was adopted, with necessary modifications, and the work of relief was quickly organized upon a sound but liberal basis. All expenditures of whatever kind from the relief fund are carefully accounted for and evidenced by suitable vouchers. It was found that in many instances the relief fund could not be wisely assigned in "lump" sums to the beneficiaries and in such instances a pension system was put into operation through which the families are given a sufficient allowance at monthly intervals to provide the necessaries of life through a period sufficient to enable them to readjust themselves to their changed conditions.

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Because of the intimate relation of the mining population to the agricultural population surrounding the mines, it was found that a large percentage of the widows and orphans had near relatives in the countryside who could provide them with temporary or permanent homes and could offer the sympathy and personal care so important in this crisis of their lives.

The total amount of the relief fund collected amounted to substantially $31,000. The fund was apportioned according to the following plan: Each widow or aged mother received $200; each child under five years of age, $75; each child between five and ten years of age, $50; and each child between ten and sixteen years, $25. While this was the basis of distribution, the plan was made sufficiently elastic to allow for variations to suit special needs and to provide for changing conditions. The sum of $5,000 has been reserved with which to meet such new or recurring demands as the next year or two will inevitably bring. All the essential facts concerning each family's needs or resources have been carefully recorded and this fact information has made it possible to avoid inequalities in the administration of the relief fund.

The manner in which the people of Tennessee, and especially the business community of Knoxville, responded to the call of duty in connection with this disaster is a tribute to their public spirit. With a whole heartedness which spoke eloquently of their generous spirit, many men of large affairs, driven by the most pressing and important demands, instantly laid aside their personal interests and gave unstintedly of their time and wide experience, in the collection of funds and the formulation and administration of relief measures.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

BELOW is printed a tabulated statement of the work accomplished by each of the Red Cross Endowment Fund Committees. It will be seen that since the publication of a similar statement in the January BULLETIN the increase in contributions has been comparatively limited. This is due in great part to the fact that the National Red Cross Headquarters have been so constantly occupied with work incident to the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, to be held in Washington in May, that little or no time has been available to devote to the promotion of this most important matter.

March 14, 1912.

Amount to be raised		$2,000,000.00
Amount raised and in Red Cross Treasury to date	$803,375.94	
Amount in hands of Endowment Fund Committees and not yet transferred (reported)	84,923.49	
		888,299.43
Amount yet to be raised		$1,111,700.57

Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus	Percentage raised
Akron, Ohio	6,000	250.00	.....	5,750.00	4
Albany, N. Y.	10,000	.....	.....	10,000.00	..
Amesbury, Mass.	90	190.00	100.00	.....	211
Atlanta, Ga.	15,000	.....	.....	15,000.00	..
Baltimore, Md.	55,000	8,530.00	.....	46,470.00	15
Berkshire County, Mass.	10,500	.....	.....	10,500.00	..
Boston, Mass.	67,000	27,633.62	.....	39,366.38	41
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,000	.....	.....	42,000.00	..
Burlington, Iowa	2,500	.....	.....	2,500.00	..

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Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus	Percentage raised
Canal Zone	700	709.63	9.63	.....	101
Canton, Ohio	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00	..
Charleston, S. C.	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00	..
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,000	245.00	.....	3,755.00	6
Chicago, Ill.	218,000	78,000.00	.....	140,000.00	35
Cincinnati, Ohio	36,000	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00	50
Cleveland, Ohio	56,000	.....	.....	56,000.00	..
Columbus, Ohio	18,000	.....	.....	18,000.00	..
Dallas, Texas	9,000	.....	.....	9,000.00	..
Dayton, Ohio	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Denver, Colo.	21,000	500.00	.....	20,500.00	2
Detroit, Mich.	46,000	5.00	.....	45,995.00	1-92
Duluth, Minn.	7,800	.....	.....	7,800.00	..
Grand Rapids, Mich	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Hampden County, Mass.	8,000	813.00	.....	7,187.00	10
Harrisburg, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00	..
Hartford, Conn.	9,800	5,204.60	.....	4,595.40	53
Hyde Park, N. Y.	....	600.00	.....	.....	..
Indianapolis, Ind.	23,000	4,807.68	.....	18,192.32	20
Kansas City, Mo.	24,000	.....	.....	24,000.00	..
Los Angeles, Cal.	31,000	.....	.....	31,000.00	..
Louisville, Ky.	22,000	.....	.....	22,000.00	..
Lowell, Mass.	10,000	500.00	.....	9,500.00	5
Magnolia, Mass.	30	62.00	32.00	.....	206
Manchester, Mass.	270	2,057.11	1,787.11	.....	761
Massillon, Ohio	1,300	.....	.....	1,300.00	..
Memphis, Tenn.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00	..
Nashville, Tenn.	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Newark, N. J.	34,000	.....	.....	34,000.00	..
New Haven, Conn.	13,000	6,840.83	.....	6,159.17	52
New York, N. Y.	476,000	510,821.00	34,821.00	.....	107
Omaha, Nebr.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00	..
Paterson, N. J.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	154,000	.....	.....	154,000.00	..
Pittsburgh, Pa.	53,000	105.00	.....	52,895.00	1-5
Portland, Oreg.	20,700	.....	.....	20,700.00	..
Rhode Island	54,000	.....	.....	54,000.00	..
Richmond, Va.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00	..
Rochester, N. Y.	21,800	.....	.....	21,800.00	..
San Antonio, Texas	9,000	500.00	.....	8,500.00	5
San Francisco, Cal.	41,000	75,668.34	34,668.34	.....	184
Schenectady, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
*Scranton, Pa.	12,900	8,021.08	.....	4,878.92	62
Seattle, Wash.	23,700	.....	.....	23,700.00	..
St. Louis, Mo.	68,000	70,630.84	2,630.84	.....	103
St. Paul, Minn.	21,000	10.00	.....	20,990.00	1-20
Toledo, Ohio	16,000	.....	.....	16,000.00	..
Troy, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Utica, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Washington, D. C.	33,000	33,890.04	890.04	.....	102
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00	..
Worcester, Mass.	14,000	50.00	.....	13,950.00	5-14
Youngstown, Ohio	7,000	550.00	.....	6,450.00	7

*In the case of Scranton the committee in a short time after its organization secured $8,000 of its $12,000 apportionment. By reason of a serious mine disaster in the vicinity of Scranton the members of the committee were compelled to devote their efforts to the raising of a large relief fund. The Red Cross has therefore accepted the $8,000 as completing Scranton's apportionment.

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FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

The following extract is quoted from the annual letter of 1912 which is sent out to all the surgeons of the Rock Island Lines by the Chief Surgeon:

Instruction of Employees in First Aid to the Injured.

"During the year of 1911, officials of the American Red Cross obtained the approval of Mr. Judge, President of the Rock Island lines, of introducing instructions in First Aid to the Injured among the employees of the Rock Island lines. I was requested by the President to cooperate with the officials of the Red Cross in this work. During the year we have made considerable progress, but it is my earnest request that all surgeons cooperate in this work with a view to forming as many classes as possible during the coming year and carrying out the intruction to such an extent that the members of the classes will be able to receive the diplomas of the American Red Cross after passing the examination. I earnestly request that in order to get an idea of the scope of this work you read the article by Dr. M. J. Shields, field representative of the American Red Cross, read at our Colfax meeting and published on page 96 of the *Railway Surgical Journal*, of November, 1911. In order to understand the attitude of the operating officials toward this work, will you please read what is stated in fine print on page 94 of the same journal. Wherever there are enough employees located to make it possible to organize a class, I will greatly appreciate it if the local representative of the Surgical Department will undertake their instruction. I shall be glad to give any further information which you may wish in regard to this work.

"Wishing you the compliments of the season, I am,

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "S. C. PLUMMER,

"Chief Surgeon."

Dr. Richard N. Mackey, of Scranton, Penn., has lately been added to the corps of first aid instructors of the Red Cross. It is anticipated that Dr. Mackey will give a comprehensive course in first aid in the coal mining district near Knoxville, Tenn., and for the copper companies near Ducktown, Tenn.

During the quarter Major Charles Lynch, in charge of the First Aid Department of the Red Cross, has visited both First Aid Cars, Car No. 2 twice. On his last visit to the latter he addressed the county medical society in their rooms at Scranton, Penn., and also was the principal speaker at a mass meeting of the Lackawanna employees at Scranton.

An important feature of the Ninth International Red Cross Conference which will be held in Washington, D. C., from May 7th to 17th, 1912, will be a first aid contest. One afternoon will be devoted to this and it is hoped that representatives of all classes of people and associations to which First Aid has been brought through the agency of the Red Cross will be present as competitors. If the hopes of the Red Cross are realized this should be the most interesting First Aid Contest ever held in this country.

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Y. M. C. A.

In 1910 five hundred and twenty-eight elementary joint certificates of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross were won. In 1911 eight hundred and ninety-five elementary and thirty-one advanced certificates were similarly issued. About one-half again as many participated in this examination but failed to pass. As only one student in four takes the first aid examination 6,000 first aid students really were enrolled in the Y. M. C. A. during the past year. Thousands of others have listened to practical talks on this subject.

AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR, No. 1

At the beginning of the quarter this car was at Nashville, Tenn., where between December 12th, 1911, and January 7th, 1912, forty-nine meetings were held with a total attendance of 1,427 men. At these meetings the N. C.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY FIRST AID TEAM AT PITTSBURGH NATIONAL MINE SAFETY AND FIRST AID DEMONSTRATION. OCTOBER 31, 1911.

and S. L. R. R. and the L. and N. R. trainmen and terminal employees were represented.

Dr. Glasgow, in charge of this car, reports as follows after January 7th, when he left Nashville:

January 8th and 9th, Tullahoma, Tenn.—Held four meetings, total attendance 64. Dr. Mitchell, Local Surgeon, attended all the meetings and expressed a desire to continue the work.

January 10th and 11th, Sparta, Tenn.—Held five meetings for railroad employees, total attendance 62. Held one meeting at White County High

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School; one at City High School; met with the White County Medical Society and Boy Scouts.

January 12th and 13th, Deckard, Tenn.—Held eight meetings, total attendance 104. All the men showed a great interest in my demonstrations.

January 15th to 17th, Cowan, Tenn. Held eight meetings for railroad employees, total attendance 140, and one public meeting which was well attended.

January 18th and 19th, Tracey City, Tenn.—Held three railroad meetings, attendance 49. Mr. Roberts, general manager, Tennessee Consolidated Coal Co., and Dr. Hayes, the surgeon, desired a public meeting for the benefit of the miners. This meeting was held at the College on the evening of the 19th. About 200 miners and many citizens of the town were present and were

RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR AT NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SHOPS, EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

greatly interested in the demonstrations. I visited the mines of the Sewanee Coal & Fuel Co., at Coalmont, seven miles from Tracey City, talked over our work with Mr. Walden, secretary and general manager, who was very much interested and anxious to have me demonstrate our work to his employees, but my evenings were all taken at Tracey City, so I could not do this. Mr. Riddle, owner of the flour mills at Estell Springs, Tenn., visited my car while at Cowan and urged me to stop at his mills and demonstrate First Aid methods to his employees; so on the morning of the 20th I had my car taken back to Estell Springs, gave demonstrations to sixty of the flour mill employees who were very much interested. Mr. Riddle gave me a 48-lb. sack of flour as a souvenir and bought one of our First Aid boxes for use in the mills.

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January 20th to 23d, Bridgeport, Ala.—Held eight meetings in the car, total attendance 127.

January 24th to 31st, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Held 26 meetings for railroad employees, total attendance 422. Held one meeting at City High School for about 400 students. Dr. Graves, Superintendent City Schools, said he would recommend that First Aid be taken up in the schools and the emergency equipment be installed. The Y. M. C. A. took a great deal of interest in our work here, made a campaign of the factories in the city and had representatives from most of them present at a public meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium on the evening of January 30th. A great deal of interest was manifested and two First Aid classes were organized.

February 1st to 8th, Atlanta, Ga.—Held 28 meetings in the car, total attendance 850. Mr. McDaniels, Chief Clerk to the Superintendent, said: "This is the first educational feature the railroad company has ever put on that there has not been some knocking on the part of some of the employees. I have heard nothing but favorable comments on your work and all the men who have attended your meetings once, were anxious to have an opportunity to attend again."

February 10th to 14th, Dickson, Tenn.—Held seven meetings in the car, total attendance 203. Drs. Harper and Spencer attended two of my meetings and took a great deal of interest in our work, saying it is meeting a long-felt need among railroad employees.

February 15th and 16th, Martin, Tenn.—Held four railroad meetings, attendance 80. Gave demonstrations at Public School to 432 pupils. At the McFerrin College, 250 young men and women were present, and at the Hall Moody College, 200 were present. All seemed to appreciate our work.

February 17th to 22d, Paducah, Ky.—Held eight meetings for railroad employees, attendance 90. Lectured at High School on Monday morning, the 19th. The students were so much interested that the principal, Mr. Suggs, wanted me to come back and give them an hour on Wednesday morning of the 21st, which I did. Prof. Suggs said he considered the work very valuable and that First Aid knowledge should be more general among all classes.

February 23d to 27th, Lexington, Tenn.—Held eight meetings in car, total attendance 124. Gave one demonstration at the City High School which was very much appreciated.

February 28th to March 2d, Memphis, Tenn.—Held twelve meetings for railroad employees, total attendance 280. A number of nurses from the various hospitals and other citizens of the town were present at my meetings from time to time. I recently received a letter from Dr. Duncan Eve, Chief Surgeon, N. C. & St. L. R. R., in which he informed me that they have a splendid First Aid Association at the shops in Nashville and he believes that our campaign over the road will result in a great deal of good to all concerned

AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR, No. 2

Dr. M. J. Shields, Field Agent, the American Red Cross First Aid Department, reports as follows on the work of his car since it was put in commission on October 20th, 1911:

I have the honor to submit the following as a report of first aid work done by Red Cross Car No. 2. The car was put in commission Oct. 20th, 1911, going from Buffalo to Pittsburg, where it remained during the Na-

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tional Safety and First Aid Exhibition, and on Nov. 20th, 1911, it was started out again, and up to March 1st, 1912, has traveled on:

	Miles
Pennsylvania R. R.	540
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.	750
F. J. & G. R. R.	20
D., L. & W. R. R.	663
Total mileage	1972

On the N. Y. C.

		Attendance
The number of railroad meetings held	109	5,262
Public meetings at points on the above	21	2,825
Totals	130	8,087

On the D. L. & W.

Number of railroad meetings	68	4,196
Number of public meetings	9	1,890
Grand total	207	14,173

The following are the places visited on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.: Buffalo, Nov. 26th to 30th; E. Buffalo, 30th to Dec. 2d; Depew, Dec. 2d to 4th; Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, 4th to 6th; Batavia, 6th to 7th; Rochester, 7th to 10th; Lyons, 10th to 12th; Syracuse, 12th to 15th; Oswego, 15th to 17th; Watertown, 17th to 19th; Utica, 19th to 21st; Gloversville and Fonda, 20th; Schenectady, 21st to 24th; Albany, 24th to Jan. 2d, 1912; Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, 2d to 9th; Mott Haven, 9th to 13th; New York City, 13th to 19th. Stops being made in New York at Grand Central Station, Highbridge, W. 72d st. and W. 33d st.

In Buffalo much interest was aroused and the work of the Red Cross much appreciated. I held large meetings in the Buffalo General Hospital, Central Y. M. C. A., City Railroad Y. M. C. A., East Buffalo Y. M. C. A. (R. R.), the Y. W. C. A. and special meetings to the Red Cross and other nurses, Boy Scouts and the Y. W. C. A. Young Ladies' First Aid Classes at Niagara Falls. Special meetings were given to the foreladies of the Shredded Wheat Plant and Public School Teachers, the latter, at the request of City Superintendent Taylor at Batavia, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Gloversville, Albany and Poughkeepsie. Special meetings were held for nurses, Boy Scouts and Police and Firemen. The meeting held in Schenectady for the Firemen and Policemen in the Central Fire Station deserves special mention, having been arranged by Miss McGee and Chief Yates. At Poughkeepsie, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt came up from New York to visit the car and the great success of the campaign over the New York Central was largely due to Mrs. Vanderbilt's interests in the work. A number of meetings were held in Poughkeepsie, one at Hyde Park Town Hall, Vassar College Hospital, City Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and for three troops of Boy Scouts. As I said above, ten days were spent in New York giving about twenty-five Railroad Meetings and two large Public Meetings, one in the Academy of Medicine to the nurses with attendance of about four hundred and one in the 71st Regiment Armory to the Boy Scouts, numbering about six hundred.

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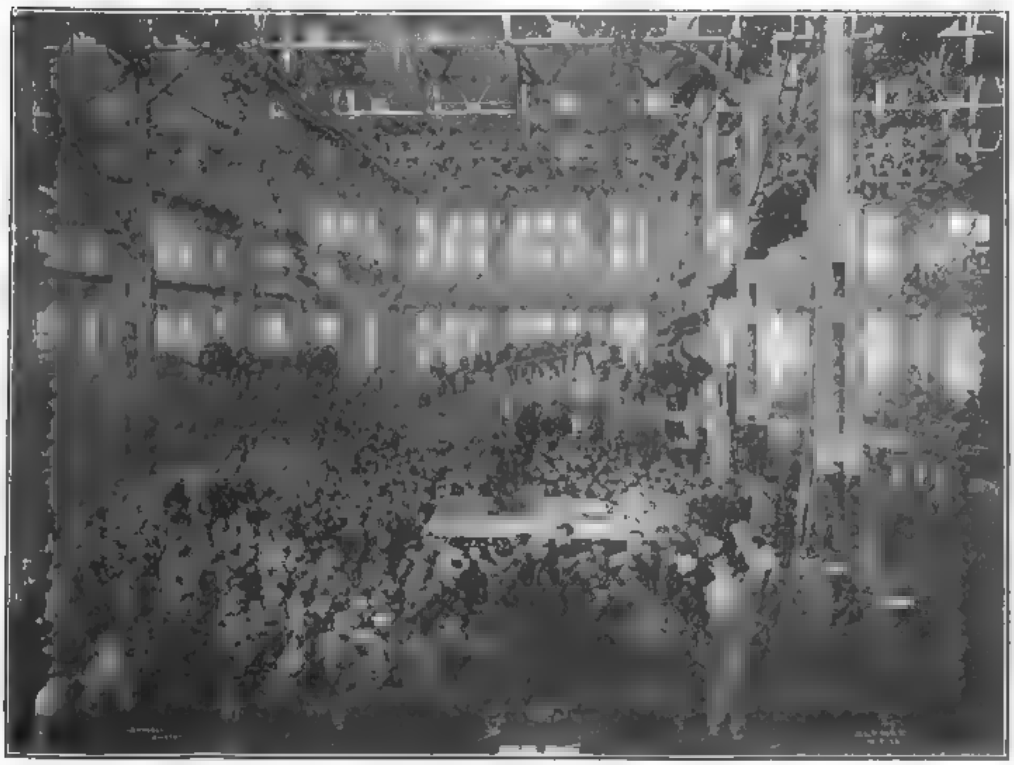
I desire to express my appreciation for the hearty cooperation, the many courtesies and kind treatment we received from the New York Central officials and men at every point where the car stopped.

So far on the Lackawanna the car has stopped at the following places: Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 19th to 22d; Kingsland, 22d to 24th; Newark, 24th to 27th; Paterson, 27th to 30th; Port Morris, 30th to Feb. 2d; Washington, Feb. 2d to 3rd; Bangor, Pa., 4th to 5th; Stroudsburg, 5th to 7th; Gouldsboro, 7th and 8th; Scranton, 8th to 14th; Kingston, 14th to 17th; Bloomsburg, 17th to 18th; Northumberland, 18th to 19th; Halstead, 20th to 21st, Binghamton, N. Y., 21st to 24th; Utica, 24th to 26th; Syracuse, 27th to March 1st.

Besides the railroad meetings, public meetings were held in Washington, N. J, Bangor, Gouldsboro, Scranton and Bloomsburg, Pa, also in Bingham-



MACHINE AND ERECTING SHOP MEETING, SCRANTON, PA., JANUARY 14, 1912

ton, N. Y. The whole public in Scranton were intensely interested in the work; meetings being given to the Public School Teachers, Police and Firemen, Medical Society, Nurses, Boy Scouts, Miners and a large public mass meeting to which the Lackawanna R. R. ran special free trains. Mr. T. E. Clarke, assistant to President Truesdale, presided and the meeting was addressed by Major Charles Lynch, as was the Medical Society meeting. At Northumberland, Pa., and Binghamton, N. Y., special meetings were given to Boy Scouts. At Utica and Syracuse the meetings were attended by a number of textile workers and men from the various industries.

The attendance of railroad men on the Lackawanna has largely exceeded any railroad that the Red Cross cars have been over taking into consideration the number of men employed. Dr. J. M. Wainright, Chief Surgeon of the Lackawanna, in August, 1911, started first aid work in a systematic way by the organization of First Aid Classes at several terminal points, notably at

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Hoboken and Scranton. At the latter place 22 Red Cross Certificates were presented by Major Lynch on Jan. 13th, and in our car campaign over the road we have assisted in starting classes at several new points. The work has been aided greatly by Mr. Clarke, his superintendents and others officials. Dr. Wainright has also given great assistance, making special trips to Hoboken, Bangor and Gouldsboro and will visit the car again when we take up the Buffalo Division. A number of other physicians have attended the meetings and aided in the work and the secretaries of the various Railroad Y. M. C. A.'s have been of invaluable assistance in placing the buildings at our disposal and advertising the meetings.

Although the work has been largely educational, we have rendered first aid in 21 accidents during the last two months. Fortunately none of them very serious. They consisted of burns, scalds, cuts and bruises.

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NURSING DEPARTMENT

The enrollment of nurses for service under the Red Cross is progressing most satisfactorily, but equally important are the standards of qualification and training which are being established.

We are gaining most valuable knowledge not only of the capabilities of the individual nurse enrolling but of the character of training and opportunities offered by the various schools for nurses throughout the country.

Our requirements for enrollment have been increased from time to time, but with no diminution of desire on the part of nurses to meet these standards.

In many instances training schools whose graduates have been rejected on account of deficient training have made an effort to strengthen the weak places in their curriculum, often through affiliation with other schools, and the nurses themselves are taking post-graduate courses in general hospitals.

As local committees must secure the necessary credentials and pass upon all applications before forwarding them to Washington these committees are gaining an invaluable experience which in time of great need would enable them to select without delay an adequate nursing personnel.

During the Spanish-American war 1,560 contract nurses were employed by the Government in army hospitals, and about 400 additional were supplied by a special Red Cross committee, Auxiliary No. 3, of New York City. They could not be selected according to any well defined policy, for the need was too pressing, and in this country of great distances it was not always possible to secure recommendations and credentials.

Our present Red Cross Committees on Nursing Service not only represent the leading training schools in the United States, but also the American Nurses' Association with a membership of nearly 20,000, pledged to cooperate in all Red Cross activities through the affiliation of their organization with the American Red Cross.

This cooperation has been shown in a very practical way during the recent sale of Christmas seals, and we have heard much of the splendid work done by nurses, not only in the actual sale of seals, but as members of anti-tuberculosis committees.

Nurses' organizations are making a special study of the Red Cross and in several cities a course of lectures has been arranged.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of the District of Columbia has given the Red Cross a prominent place on its programme for 1911 and 1912 and has secured the following lecturers: Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Davis, Major Charles Lynch, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Miss Georgia M. Nevins, and Miss Jane A. Delano.

Major Charles R. Reynolds, Medical Corps, U. S. A., gave an address at a recent meeting of the Maryland State Association of Graduate Nurses on the relation of the Red Cross to the army and navy in time of war.

Several interesting meetings for nurses have been held in New York during the winter. Mr. Robert W. De Forest, vice-president of the American National Red Cross, gave an instructive talk at the home of Mrs. William K. Draper, in January, on the Cooperation of Relief Agencies Working Under the Red Cross. Mrs. Draper and the Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service emphasized the need of a large enrollment and spoke of the importance of perfecting our organization in order that we may be able to meet any future demands for nurses.

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A most enthusiastic meeting was held at the nurses' residence of the New York Training School for Nurses, on the evening of January 18. The large assembly hall was filled with pupil nurses, members of the alumnae and guests. Miss Jane Pindell, superintendent of the Training School, presided. Mrs. Charles G. Stevenson gave a graphic account of her experiences as a Red Cross nurse, on board the "Lampassas," during the Spanish-American war, and drew from these experiences practical lessons for the future. The Chairman of the National Committee on Nursing Service spoke on organization as the only safeguard against confusion and wasted effort. Mrs. Cadawalader Jones president of the Training School Board, appealed to the alumnae and pupil nurses for their interest in all questions affecting the welfare of their country and commended to them especially the work of the reorganized Red Cross.

During the recent trip through New York State of the First Aid Car No. 2, in charge of Dr. M. J. Shields, nurses along the route were given an opportunity to visit the car and learn something of first-aid work. Large meetings were addressed by Dr. Shields at the Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.; Vassar Bros.' Hospital, Poughkeepsie, and at the Academy of Medicine, in New York City. The nurses evinced much interest in this phase of the Red Cross work and greatly appreciated Dr. Shields' efforts in their behalf.

A special Red Cross meeting was held in Chicago, March 6, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the State and local committees, with Miss Ellen V. Robinson, chairman.

We are much pleased with the cooperation between these Red Cross committees and the Chicago institutional member of the Red Cross as shown in the following program:

SPEAKERS.

MR. JAMES MULLENBACH,

Representing the United Charities of Chicago, an Institutional Member of the Red Cross.

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE WORK OF AN INSTITUTIONAL MEMBER OF THE RED CROSS.

MARIE T. PHELAN, R. N.,

SOME EXPERIENCE ENCOUNTERED IN A CYCLONE DISASTER, HATTIESBURG, MISS., 1903.

PEARL RINGLAND, R. N.,

SOME OF THE COMPLICATIONS AT THE CHERRY MINE DISASTER, 1909.

EDNA L. FOLEY, R. N.,

A NURSE'S EXPERIENCE AT THE FIRE DISASTER, CHELSEA, MASS., 1908.

COLONEL L. MERVIN MAUS,

MILITARY DUTIES OF THE RED CROSS NURSE.

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WOMEN'S DETACHMENTS OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS

THE BRITISH RED CROSS has lately been very active in organizing and training voluntary aid detachments for active service in time of war. There are both men's and women's detachments. At some future time we plan to give a more extended account of this "Scheme for the Organization of Voluntary Aid," but at present we must content ourselves with a brief report of the women's detachments to accompany the photographs which have kindly been sent to the Editor of THE BULLETIN. These men's and women's detachments in time of war can be utilized at clearing hospitals, stationary hospitals, on ambulance trains, in entraining stations, at rest stations, at private hospitals and at convalescent homes.

SURGICAL WARD—LONDON NO. 50.

The duties connected with this will be somewhat as follows:

I. The preparation of country carts and other vehicles for the removal of patients lying down.

II. The improvisation of stretchers, etc., for the transport of very severe cases by hand.

III. The conversion of country houses, farms, public buildings, or, in fact, whole villages or small towns into temporary hospitals for the care and shelter of sick and wounded, until they can be placed on railway trains for conveyance to general hospitals.

IV. Similar utilization of local resources for the care of trivial cases of sickness or wounds in the vicinity of active operations.

V. The formation of rest stations along lines of evacuation, either by road, rail, or water, where sick and wounded may receive rest and refreshment, or, if necessary, accommodations over night; or where

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WORKING GIRLS' DETACHMENT (ISOLATION WARD).

they may be made comfortable while waiting to be loaded on trains, or after they are taken off trains.

VI. The provision of a personnel for accompanying the sick and wounded in transit.

VII. The fitting out of empty goods vans or other rolling stock for the transport of sick and wounded by rail.

AN OPERATION -THIS IS LONDON NO. 48.

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ENTRANCE DOOR. IS TAKING DOWN NAME, INJURY, ETC.

VIII. The collection and distribution of material for clearing hospitals and rest stations, and the management of depots of such material

Personnel of Women's Detachments

One commandant (man or woman and not necessarily a doctor).
One quartermaster (man or woman).
One trained nurse as lady superintendent.
Twenty women, of whom four should be qualified as cooks.

Qualifications.

All candidates for women's voluntary aid detachments, with the exception of trained nurses and cooks (cooks not to exceed four per detachment), should be in possession of a first-aid and a home-nursing certificate, or undertake to produce such certificate within twelve months from the date of enrollment, otherwise they are liable to be removed from the detachment

Candidates who, on enrollment, do not possess the above-mentioned certificates will be considered as "on probation."

No first-aid certificate will be recognized unless the course of instruction has been given by a duly qualified medical practitioner, and the examination carried out by another qualified medical practitioner, and the body granting such certificates is one approved by the War Office.

No home-nursing certificate will be accepted unless the course of instruction has been given by a duly qualified medical practitioner, or a trained nurse, as may be found the more convenient; the examination, however, must be conducted either by a qualified medical practitioner, or by a matron of a training school, both of whom must be distinct from the instructors of the class.

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IN THE STORE ROOM—QUARTERMASTERS AND OTHERS

The women's detachments would be employed chiefly in forming railway rest stations for preparing and serving meals and refreshments to sick and wounded during transit by railway, and in taking temporary charge, in the evacuation stations or temporary hospitals, of severe cases unable to continue the journey. They should therefore be trained not only in cooking and the preparation of invalid diets, but also in the method of arranging small wards for patients in suitable buildings, preferably near a railway station, and in such nursing as is necessary for the temporary care of patients until they can be transferred to the general hospitals. Detachments, or a certain proportion of a detachment, may be employed for duty in ambulance trains.

Equipment.

The equipment necessary for voluntary aid detachments may be placed in two categories, viz.:

a. Equipment used solely for instructional purposes.
b. Equipment required on mobilization.

Government funds are not available for expenditure in the provision, during peace, of any articles of equipment.

A suggested scale for *a* is given in Appendix No. 3 of the pamphlet of instructions, and, for the purpose of maintaining their efficiency, voluntary aid detachments are recommended to provide themselves with the equipment laid down therein. The list is considered sufficient for a detachment to begin with, but it may be added to on the initiative of each detachment as experience may teach them. The main principle to keep in view in training is to learn how to make the best use of the material which is most likely to be always at hand, and by methods of improvisation to adapt it to various needs. For example, permission might be obtained from the proper authorities to fit out a railway van for the transport of lying down or sitting cases or of a mixture

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of both classes. This practice should be carried out with the material available in the detachment's own locality. Again, a waiting-room at a railway station might be converted into a ward as part of a rest station, where two or three severe cases could be detained over night, the absence of necessary articles being particularly noted, with the object of arranging for their provision should the necessity arise. By this method of training the various local resources can be tested.

No definite scale of equipment per detachment can be laid down under *b* for use on mobilization, as detachments may be called upon to perform so many and such various duties that what would apply to a detachment doing work as a clearing hospital would not apply to the same or any other detachment doing duty as a rest station. Lists, however, have been drawn up and given in Appendix No. 4, showing the articles which are likely to be most

COOKING—FOUR OF THE COOKS BELONG TO LONDON NO. 50.

in demand at the various points on the way from the front towards the general hospitals.

In every county a central depot should be opened by the Association or their delegate for storing gifts of equipment contributed by members of voluntary aid detachments and private individuals. As a guide to the kind of articles which members and private individuals could make themselves, a list has been drawn up and given in Appendix No. 5. It is suggested that a pattern of each of the articles enumerated therein be provided by the British Red Cross Society, and packed in a chest to be called a pattern chest, which each county should copy so that appropriate patterns may be available for loan to anyone who desires to make the articles.

The photographs given in this article show with what earnestness the young women of England are undertaking a work that not only in war but at any time of sudden disaster may make their trained service of great value. The photographs given are taken of certain London detachments. These detachments go by the name of their locality, with a number used, as will be seen. Several of these are of London Detachment No. 50.

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A number of young women in Washington have formed a class in first aid with the intention of taking up this study seriously, passing examinations and undertaking a competition at the time of the Ninth International Red Cross Conference in May. It is not improbable that from this beginning the work may spread largely, under Red Cross auspices, and we hope that another winter it can be more generally taken up.

CHRISTMAS SEALS

THE RETURNS from the sale of Christmas Seals are being received daily, but as only about 25 per cent of the agents have reported at this date (March 1st), the publication of a table showing the results in the territory covered by each agent will be postponed until the next issue of the BULLETIN. In round numbers, ninety-three million seals were distributed last year. Of these, reports have been received from about twenty-four million, these reports showing a sale of 35 per cent. of the total number distributed. If this percentage is averaged by those agents who have not as yet reported there will be a total sale shown of about thirty-two and one-half million seals—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (gross), raised in 1911 through the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals.

On February 27 there was held in the Red Cross office an informal meeting at which were present representatives of many of the most active State and local anti-tuberculosis associations, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and officers of the Red Cross. Those present were:

Doctor Livingston Farrand and Mr. Philip P. Jacobs, Executive Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell and Mr. Charles L. Magee, officers of the Red Cross; Mr. French, of Baltimore, Mr. Morris of Denver, Col., Mr. Shillady of Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Smallwood of Newark, N. J., Mr. Mann of New York City, Mr. Minnick of Chicago, Ill., Dr. Ford, Dr. Bishop, Miss Mather, Miss McNairy of Cleveland., Mr. Nelbach of New York City and Dr. Dearholt of Milwaukee, Wis., all representing either State or local anti-tuberculosis associations.

Everyone was given an opportunity to discuss or criticise for mutual benefit any points relating to Christmas Seals and some valuable conclusions were reached. There were displayed for the consideration of those present some one hundred artistic designs that had been submitted in former design competitions, and fortunately one of these designs was of such attractive and appropriate character that it was the almost unanimous choice for the 1912 Christmas Seal. There was no difference of opinion expressed as to the desirability of continuing the Red Cross Christmas Seal as a means for raising funds for anti-tuberculosis work.

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NOTES

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

In its 137th circular the International Committee of Geneva has requested information from the various Societies as to the official relations between the Red Cross and the Army. The January issue of the International Bulletin gives in full, President Taft's proclamation of August 22, 1911, in regard to this relationship.

In the 138th circular the Committee gives notice of the official recognition by its Government of the Mexican Red Cross, whereby it becomes properly accredited to all other Red Cross Societies.

The 139th Circular of the Committee gives notice of its recognition of the Chinese Red Cross, with headquarters at Shanghai, upon the responsibility assumed for this new Society by the Japanese Red Cross.

ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR.

The International Committee has issued no appeal to the Red Cross Societies of neutral countries to assist in the relief work of this war. The German Red Cross has offered its assistance both to the Italian Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent. The former courteously declined any assistance, but the latter Society, which lacks seriously in personnel and the necessary supplies because of its late re-organization, gratefully accepted the offer of the German Red Cross.

* * *

FRANCE.

HE French Red Cross has suffered serious loss in the death of M. Hussenot de Senonges. Monsieur de Senonges was one of the earliest members of the Society, and always devoted to its interests. He took active part in the relief work in Morocco and at the time of the Paris floods.

After the explosion of the battleship La Liberte at Toulon, the offer of the French Red Cross to provide nurses for the injured was accepted by the Secretary of War. The services of these nurses received most grateful testimony. Nurses and gifts were provided also for the troops in Morocco by the Union of the Women of France and the Association of French Ladies, both branches of the French Red Cross.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany has confirmed the nomination of General von Pfuel as President of the Prussian Red Cross Society and as President of the Central Committee of the German Societies of the Red Cross.

Born at Potsdam in 1849, General Kurt von Pfuel had just completed his law studies at Lausanne and Gottingen when the Franco-German War broke out. He took part in the war, was later Military Attache at Madrid, and Adjutant of the Emperor William II. In 1906 he was made Inspector General of Military Formations and Instructions. In 1910 he was sent as Special Envoy of the Emperor to Chili. General von Pfuel is one of the German delegates who will attend the Ninth International Red Cross Conference at Washington.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

We are very glad to learn that further protection for the Red Cross insignia is planned in England. Even those merchants who have the emblem registered as a trade mark cannot continue its use after four years.

"War, Police and Watch Dogs" is the title of a book published recently by Major Richardson, the celebrated English trainer. The author shows by statistics the enormous number of those irretrievably lost after battle. At Leipsic out of 30,000 lost only 15,800 were found; and at Sedan, out of 25,200 only 21,700 were found. Major Richardson maintains that by the use of trained dogs many of these unfortunate wounded could have been discovered and their lives saved.

JAPAN.

With their customary generosity the Emperor and Empress of Japan made in 1910 their usual gift of $5,000 to the Central Committee of the Japanese Red Cross and $5,000 to the Society's hospital at Tokio. The Empress also gave a special gift of $2,500 for the care of the indigent sick in the hospital and a further sum to provide comfortable clothing for these patients. The Empress herself visited the hospital, and to encourage the work of the nurses she assisted some of the members of the Ladies' Volunteer Association in the preparation of bandages. The Empress attended the Annual Meeting of the Society, and in an address expressed her deep interest in its success. Thirty-five thousand persons attended this Annual Meeting, held in Hibiya Park.

In the year 1910 the Japanese Red Cross rendered assistance in forty-six cases of disaster. At the end of the year the Society had a membership of 1,528,140 persons. The total value of its funds, depots, supplies, etc., amounted to 22,482,940 yen, or about $11,241,472.

RUSSIA.

By order of the Emperor of Japan the Red Cross Hospital ship l'Angara, captured during the war because of claims that it was being used for other purposes than those permitted by the Treaty, has been returned to the Russian Red Cross.

In 1911 a great disaster, almost as terrible as war, in the form of a failure of crops in Russia brought very serious famine conditions throughout a large part of the country. The Government has made large appropriations for the relief of the suffering. As early as last August the Russian Red Cross began to prepare for this relief work. It organized ten volunteer columns of doctors, nurses and sisters of charity. Later it was found the extent of the famine area was far more vast than at first anticipated, and realizing the many ramifications of the Society, its tried and experienced personnel, the Government decided to make the Russian Red Cross the central organization for all the works and all the associations for the aid of the famine victims. The main task of the Russian Society consists in forwarding and distributing the necessary supplies, seed for sowing, establishing refectories and asylums and in opening dispensaries to combat epidemics which follow in the footsteps of famine. This is the great work in which the Russian Red Cross is now engaged.

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SAXONY.

At the International Congress of Hygiene held last year at Dresden, both the Russian and Japanese Red Cross Societies sent interesting exhibits. That of Japan consisted of a graphic presentation of a dressing station during a battle, transportation of the wounded, etc.

The Russian Red Cross Exhibition consisted of models of a supply depot and hospital train, with many photographs, etc. The Swiss, Austrian and Hungarian, Italian, and French Red Cross Societies were also represented. The German Red Cross sent a large exhibittion illustrating its various fields of relief, especially during the wars of 1864-66, 1870-71, 1900-01 in China, and 1904-07 in Africa. Material, articles, models of barracks and the uniforms of its personnel were also exhibited.

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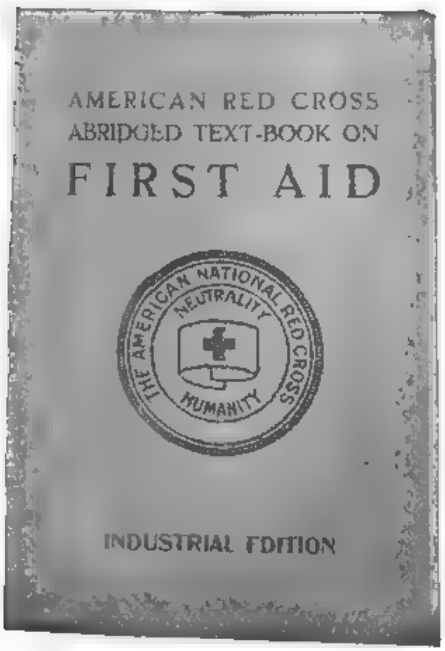
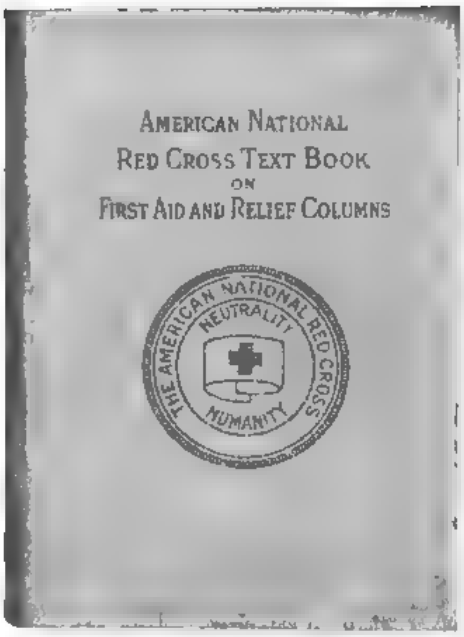
American Red Cross First Aid Text Books





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Miscellaneous Supplies

Such material as has been used or expended from the various cabinets or outfits listed herein, or to be issued by the Red Cross, can be replaced by ordering same from the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Prices quoted on application, pending the issuance of complete catalogue and price list.

Notice

The First Aid Department has in preparation a First Aid Text Book for Police and Fire Departments and a manual for rural homes.

The following outfits are also being assembled and will be shortly placed on the market:

Gymnasium First Aid Cabinet.

Home First Aid Case.

Automobile First Aid Case.

Those interested in these matters are invited to correspond with the First Aid Department.

All orders and correspondence should be directed to the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, 715 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

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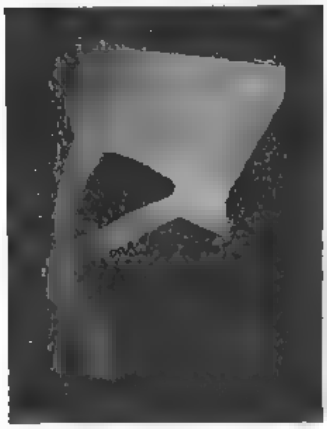

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VOLUME SEVEN JULY, 1912 NUMBER THREE

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

ISSUED FROM THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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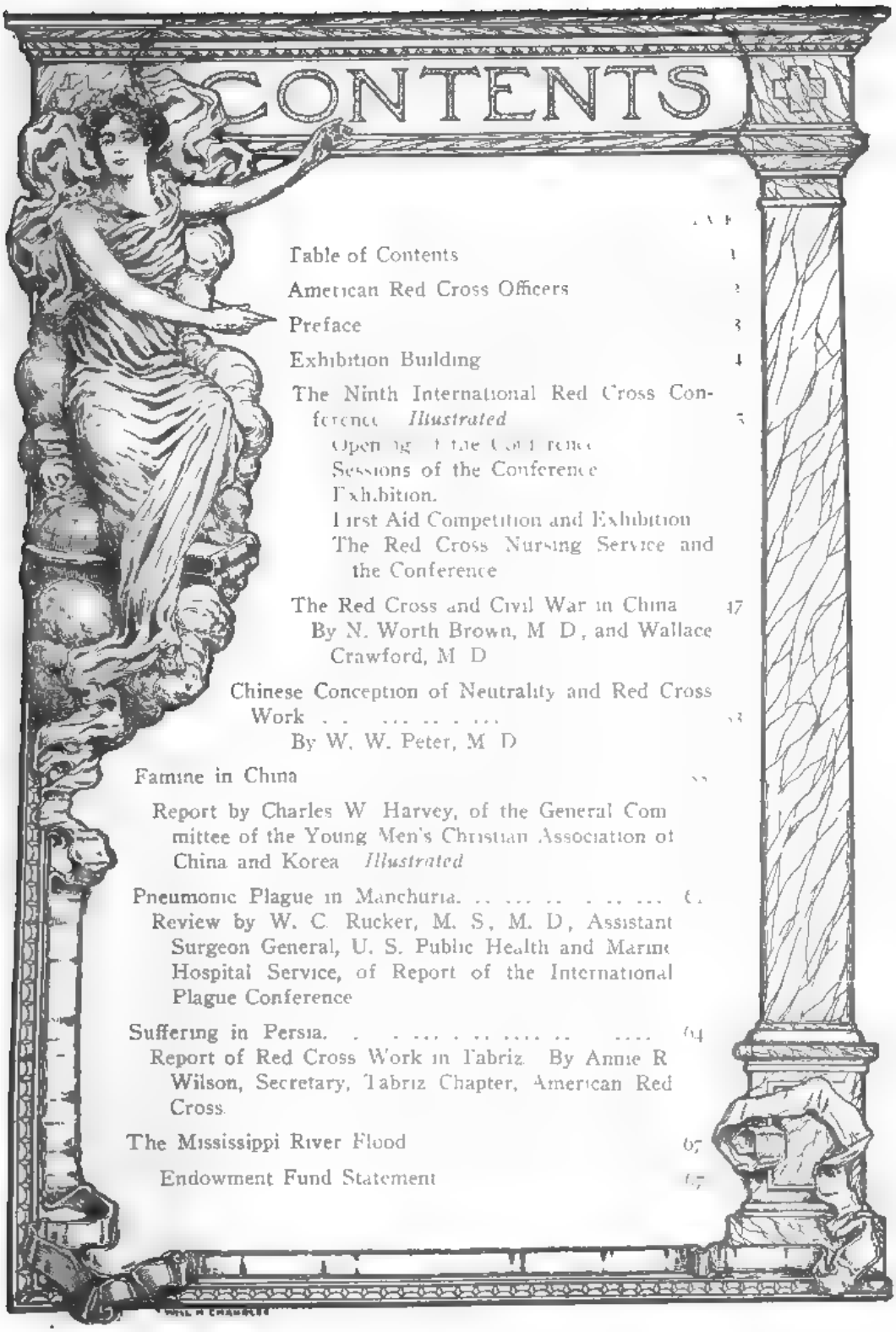

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PREFACE

WE REPRINT in this BULLETIN, with a few slight changes, the tabulated statement of the work accomplished by the various Endowment Fund committees which was published in the last issue.

The Ninth International Conference and the active relief operations of the Red Cross have so completely occupied the time and thought of National Headquarters, that little or nothing could be done during the past three months to stimulate interest in the completion of the Endowment Fund. As the further growth and usefulness of the American Red Cross are dependent in a large measure upon the securing of an adequate endowment fund, this subject is of the most vital importance, and it is hoped that conditions in the Autumn will be favorable to a renewal of the efforts to accomplish this object, which have already met with gratifying success. Without an adequate endowment fund the activities of the American Red Cross must be necessarily limited, and its growth and usefulness retarded and restricted.

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EXTERIOR VIEW OF EXHIBITION BUILDING, WITH WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN BACKGROUND

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THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

THE Ninth International Red Cross Conference was held in Washington from May seventh to seventeenth. The first of these Conferences occurred in 1869, and save for one postponed conference have been held regularly every five years in many of the principal cities of Europe, the Eighth Conference taking place in London in 1907.

The delegates to these Conferences are representatives of the governments of the signatory powers of the Treaty of Geneva, of the officially recognized Red Cross societies, and of certain knightly orders descended from the ancient Knights Hospitalers. As the delegates from each country vote as a unit, there may be as many as are desired. The delegates according to diplomatic custom rank in the alphabetical order of their country's name in French.

The standing of the delegates proves how valuable and important such a conference is considered, both by the governments and by the societies represented.

The Brazilian Ambassador, the Russian Ambassadress, and a number of ministers and charges d'affaires were among the appointed delegates.

The International Committee of Geneva, which consists of a number of prominent Swiss gentlemen who not only gave their time to important international matters concerning the Societies, but themselves meet the expense of circulating international communications, was represented by the President, M. Gustave Ador, and by Dr. Ferriere.

From Germany, both as representative of his government and as president of the Central Committee of the German association, came H. E. General von Pfuel, and also Dr. Kimmle, the secretary. A member of the Central Committee of the Bavarian Red Cross was also present.

Austro-Hungary sent as governmental delegate Lieutenant Colonel Steiner, surgeon general of the army. He also represented the Teutonic order. Dr. Silbermark, a well-known physician of Vienna, was a representative of the Austrian Red Cross, and Dr. von Farkas, of Budapest, secretary of the Hungarian Central Committee, represented that Society.

Mme. Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassadress, not only represented her own society by special appointment of its patroness, H. M. The Empress Marie Feodorovna, but also the Bulgarian Red Cross, in which she had taken a deep interest while in Sophia.

Though the governments of Brazil, China, and Turkey have been represented at previous conferences, this was the first time that the societies of these countries have been represented.

The president of the Cuban Ladies' Committee, Madame Fuentes, and the Secretary General of the society, Dr. Fuentes, were present.

From France came a specially distinguished delegation. Lieutenant Commander Benoist d'Azy, Surgeon General Jan of the navy; General Payrat, and Major Eymeri, of the army medical corps, were government delegates. General Michal, Count Jacques de Pourtales, members of the Central Committee of the Society for the Aid of the Military wounded; Madame Panas, Countess Paul de Pourtales and Viscountess Benoist d'Azy represented the Ladies' Committee. The two other branches of the French Red Cross, the Association of the French Ladies, sent as delegates Monsieur Thurneyssen and Dr. Dedet, and the Union of the Women of France, Mme. de Musset, Mme. Viallet and Monsieur Charrier.

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The British government sent two prominent officers as its representatives, but no more welcome delegate came from any country than Sir John Furley, the representative of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and of the St. John Ambulance Association, who has not failed to attend one of these international conferences. During the war in South Africa the St. John Ambulance Association provided more than two thousand trained hospital orderlies for Red Cross work. Colonel Guy Carleton Jones, director general of the Canadian medical service, department of militia and defense, also represented this order.

Colonel Ryerson was the Canadian government representative.

Dr. Ion, whose specialty is international law, was one of the Greek Red Cross delegates.

Italy sent the surgeon general of its army, General Ferrero, two prominent navy surgeons and Count Aldrovandi, to represent the Foreign Office. Count Somaglia, the vice president, and Lieutenant Colonel Brezzi, the general manager, were among the Italian Society's representatives. The former was also the representative of the Knights of Malta.

Japan had a notable delegation; four prominent government delegates, and Baron Ozawa, the vice president, Countess Ogasawara, and Mme. Nagasaki for the society.

Russia was represented by the Russian Ambassadress, Lieutenant General Yermolow, Prof. de Wreden, and others, both for the government and the society.

Captain Roquette of Portugal, Dr. Soubotitch of Servia, secretaries of their respective societies; Dr. Fristedt of the Swedish Central Committee; Dr. Omer Bey, founder of the Turkish Red Crescent; Major de Marval of the Swiss Central Committee, and Mademoiselle Favre, President of the Geneva Ladies' Committee, were prominent among the delegates.

The long list of American delegates besides those who were the government representatives included many representative men and women; an ex-secretary of state, two former ambassadors, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Governor General of the Philippines, members of congress, the Director of the Pan-American Union, and many prominent in the business, financial and philanthropic circles of this country.

It is a satisfaction to report that only a few of those appointed were unable to attend at least a part of the Conference.

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OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

THE OPENING of the Conference took place at the Pan-American Union building on the afternoon of May 7th. In the enforced absence of the President, who as president of the American Red Cross had anticipated with pleasure the opening of the Conference in person, Senator Elihu Root of New York kindly accepted this duty.

Mrs. Taft, many prominent officials and their families, diplomats and their wives, members of Congress, Army and Navy officers in full-dress uniforms, by their attendance added to the dignity and importance of the occasion.

Senator Root called the meeting to order in the following address:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY SENATOR ELIHU ROOT.

Excellencies, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The regretted and necessary absence of the President of the United States who had signified his pleasure to be present today has led to the request on the part of the management that I should discharge the duty, which I do now discharge, by declaring the Ninth International Red Cross Conference to be open. The first act done in the Conference will be the reading of a letter from the President of the United States.

"To The Ninth International Red Cross Conference:

"I regret exceedingly that on the first occasion of the meeting of the International Red Cross Conference in the Western Hemisphere, circumstances prevent my extending in person a most cordial welcome to the members, both on the part of the country in which they have assembled and also on the part of the American Branch of this great organization.

"United as you are for the beneficent purpose of mitigating the sufferings of the sick and wounded in time of war, and inspired by the spirit of humanity, kindliness and sympathy, you cannot fail, though perhaps unconsciously, to do an even higher service to mankind in creating a closer and friendlier relationship between the nations of the world. The spirit of the Red Cross which believes that charity may exist, even under arms, has with most of you, burst the confines of its primal purpose and extended its labors of mercy to the victims of nature's sudden, awful, and mysterious catastrophes. This you did for humanity's sake, but you wrought wisely also for the training and experience of your personnel that you might better fulfill your duties in the misfortune of war. Nor have you been contented to aid those only of your own national household. If in time of war you have succored your wounded enemy, it is not strange that in time of peace you have aided your suffering neighbor.

"No broader, nobler organization than that of the Red Cross exists today, and I sincerely trust and believe that the results of your deliberations in this Ninth International Red Cross Conference will prove a blessing to mankind and bring the nations you represent closer together in the bonds of international friendship.

"WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT."

I shall add but a few words to the expressions which I have just read. First, a word of hearty welcome to the distinguished ladies and gentlemen

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who have honored the United States by their presence at this Conference, and that welcome I express not only in behalf of the Government of the United States, but in behalf of the great peace-loving people of the United States.

You have come, gentlemen, to a country in which the danger of war seems ever so far distant that the original purpose of the Red Cross Organization is not pressing upon us. Conscious ourselves of a desire for peace, conscious of the entire absence from our purpose of any intent ourselves to engage in aggression, it seems to us that we shall never again be involved in war.

So, to the great body of our people, it has seemed that the Red Cross Organization did not touch us closely in our personal affairs, but I think in the later years there has come to our people in America a realization that while the office of the Red Cross is to mitigate the horrors of war, and is to relieve suffering, there is in the spirit of the Red Cross a necessary antagonism to the spirit of war, and that the development of compassion, mercy, the love of humanity, in the powerful organization of the Red Cross tends constantly to move mankind away from the spirit of revenge and of cruelty, which leads to war. Therefore, it seems to us that this great organization is to work out its destiny by so influencing the spirit of mankind that it shall no longer be needed for its original purpose.

We have come to realize, not so fully as we should, and as I hope we shall, that the Red Cross Organization furnishes an opportunity for the spirit of compassion, of benevolence, of charity in our own country to receive effect. Mere sentiment, which finds no effective application in action, rather tends to demoralize than to elevate, but we are beginning to see that this organization tends towards transmuting sentiment which results in expression into feeling which results in action, that this organization affords to the humanitarian impulses of the world the benefit of the kind of organization that the tremendous industrial and commercial enterprises of the world have exhibited during the last half century, the organization by which they have transformed the activities of mankind.

This presents itself to us as an institution through which the feeling of charity on the part of the good people of the world may receive effect, and by receiving effect may be increased and ever increased, as a participation in the work of charity accomplishes its natural results upon those who participate.

So, gentlemen, while we hope never again ourselves to be engaged in war, while we hope that none of you and no country which you represent will ever be engaged in war, we welcome you to the conference of this great organization with the feeling that there is no genuine heartbeating between the Atlantic and the Pacific, that there is no human sympathy in all the wide confines of our land, that there is no Christian charity guiding any soul among our people, which does not find in you expression, brotherhood, helpfulness, and opportunity.

We thank you for coming here. We wish for you a successful and a happy conference. We bid God speed to you in your work here and in your influence in your own homes, and we pledge to you the sympathy and the cooperation of the American people.

The following officers of the Conference were duly elected, and Mr. White took the chair:

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Honorary President: Hon. William H. Taft.
President: Mr. Henry White (United States).
President: Mr. Gustave Ador (International Committee).
Vice-Presidents: His Excellency General C. von Pfuel (Germany), General

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Michal (France), Baron Takeo Ozawa (Japan), Sir John Furley, C. B. (Great Britain), Prof. Roman de Wreden (Russia), Count Cavazzi della Somaglia (Italy), Dr. Ladislas v. Farkas (Hungary), Mr. Domicio da Gama (Brazil), Major-General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (United States).

Secretary-General: Mr. Emile Charrier (France).

Secretaries: Prof. Dr. Kimmle (Germany), Dr. M. V. Silbermark (Austria), Mr. A. Van Schelle (Belgium), Col. George Sterling Ryerson, R. M. O. (Canada), Mr. T. Theodore Wong (China), Major S. J. C. Meyer (Denmark), Col. Nicolas Urcullu (Spain), Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell (United States), Col. Alejandro Ross (Mexico), Captain Manuel Roquette (Portugal), Mr. Jean Dmitroff (Russia), Dr. Bror C. Fristedt (Sweden), Major C. de Marval (Switzerland), Dr. Bessim Omer Bey (Turkey).

Brief addresses were made by several of the foreign delegates.

ADDRESS OF M. ADOR.

It is at the same time a very great pleasure and a very great honor for me to bring to this Conference the cordial greetings and respectful homage of the International Committee of Geneva. This homage in the first place is addressed to His Excellency Mr. Taft, President of the United States, whose message of welcome which he has addressed to the Conference we have just heard with emotion. It is addressed equally to you, Mr. Senator, who in opening this Conference have defined in such elevated terms the noble purpose and charitable mission of the Red Cross.

These greetings I present to all the distinguished delegates of the governments, to the delegates of the Red Cross Societies of all the countries here represented, and I address them especially to the President and members of the American Red Cross—to the ladies and gentlemen who for several months without tire have prepared this Conference, and who have given to us proof of the reception that awaited us in this city of Washington.

We knew, ladies and gentlemen, that in coming to Washington we would find here that large, that cordial hospitality which those know well who have had the privilege of coming to this great and beautiful country.

We knew also that we would find a well-organized Red Cross Society with a very complete service, and that we would have, all of us, much to learn in coming to Washington to see personally the work of the American Red Cross.

I sincerely thank the American Society for having invited to Washington this Ninth International Red Cross Conference, and I express the wish that the labors of this Conference will contribute to making our societies continually stronger, continually more useful, continually more united with each other, working always with greater ardor in the noble mission which rests upon them.

Ladies and gentlemen, in a year's time it will be fifty years since there was united at Geneva several men of heart, philanthropists, who have today all disappeared from this world but whose names you will permit me to recall, who took the courageous initiative to call a meeting of delegates whose labors resulted in the convention of August 22, 1864, and the diplomatic charter of our societies of the Red Cross. These men were: General Dufour, commanding general of the Swiss army, personal friend of the Emperor Napoleon III.; Henri Dunant, author of the touching story "Un Souvenir de Solferino"; Gustave Moynier, president of the Society of Public Utility, who until his death was the distinguished president of the International Committee of Geneva, of whom I am the unworthy successor; and Dr. Maunoir.

These men did not doubt in 1863 that they had placed in the ground the

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seed which would develop into an immense tree whose branches would extend their guardian shade throughout the civilized world, and from which would come this great development, so gratifying, so extraordinary—the work of the Red Cross.

Senator Root has just recalled in eloquent terms—and you will permit me to repeat that this work rests upon what is the most pure, the most elevated, the most noble in the heart of humanity—the sentiments of pity, of charity, of love of our neighbor, of compassion for all who suffer.

Ladies and gentlemen, our great and beautiful motto, "Charity Amidst Arms," our flag of the Red Cross on a white ground, will remain always the emblem around which will rally all women, all men of feeling, who have at heart sentiments of pity, of compassion for all those who suffer, not only on the field of battle but in all great calamities.

The International Committee, happy and grateful for the confidence that the societies of the Red Cross have always shown it since its foundation, will continue to devote all its efforts to maintain between all the Red Cross Societies that union which is so necessary to the international development of our work, as these societies may be called upon, because of circumstances, to render medical aid and assistance.

I express the most sincere hope that the labors of this Conference may contribute to rendering our societies more useful not only in their international work, but also in their national activities, for their armies, for the governments of their respective countries, that their services may be always most highly appreciated, as they happily are now in all countries. And I also express the hope that the union between our societies of the Red Cross may be consolidated and confirmed by the precious personal relations which we will have the privilege and pleasure of forming here during this week, and establish between the societies of the Red Cross of all countries the unity so desirable in the interest of peace and of public prosperity.

I close in expressing in the name of the International Committee its wishes for the success of the Ninth Conference assembled at Washington.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL MICHAL.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The French delegation has charged me in its name to thank His Excellency, the eminent representative of the United States government, for the sympathetic reception it has received, on this hospitable American soil where it finds at every step the memory of ancestors of its nationality who played a part in the history of this great and noble country.

Here, gentlemen, in this beautiful capital, so seductive in its springtime dress, we are happy and proud to think that it was a French engineer, Major L'Enfant, who designed the great plan for this federal city whose location had been selected by the illustrious Washington.

Much honored to be chosen by the French Red Cross to represent it in this congress where the nations rival each other only upon the highest plane of human virtues—of patriotism, of benevolence, and pity towards those who suffer—we would feel completely happy in your midst were our hearts not profoundly saddened by the thought of the disasters which have placed mourning in many American families—the loss of the *Titanic* and the floods of the Mississippi.

We in our country have recently gone through with similar sorrows, and it is in such circumstances that the organizations of the Red Cross demon-

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strated in striking manner the services that they can render in time of peace, and those that they are ready to render in time of war.

We beg the eminent statesman who has bidden us welcome, to convey to the Chief of State the expressions of gratitude of the French delegation.

Baron Ozawa expressed in Japanese the greetings of the Japanese Red Cross.

ADDRESS OF THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I duly appreciate the honor of being called to transmit the greetings of Latin America to the new crusaders of humanitarianism which organized charity alone could gather from all over the world into this hall consecrated by the American nations to Pan-American peace and good-will among them.

I appreciate the honor and also its consequent responsibility. In eloquence-ridden South America there are a few men who perhaps have a too keen sense of words to give them speed without a previous rigorous inspection, and I am one of those diffident, spare-worded men, whose speech is never assertive enough to attain the full ring of true eloquence. But, then, with all my cautious pessimistic ways, I cannot but recognize that there are some facts running through the world out of the beaten tracks of materialistic motives and utilitarian interests, facts whose detection is worthy of a wondering thought, as before the revelation of some mysterious sign of the times. One of these newly observed phenomena of civilized life is the spreading of pity—of charity organizing itself, not by religious command, but out of human kindness, as if man had ceased to be a wolf to man, and instead was feeling as his own the sorrows and pains in other man's breast. They say this means a physical weakening of human kind, according to the stern law of the survival of the fittest. Blessed be such a weakening, which, by lowering the standard of admiration from heroic loftiness, enlarges the field of our interest in collective life and brings into contact innumerable fellow creatures that otherwise would dwell on in the same old practice of hating or despising one another. Frontiers of kingdoms are no more barriers to esteem from men to men. Pity for other people's miseries will do the rest. And only then shall the meek inherit the earth.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Red Cross assembled in this Hall of the Americas, we bid you welcome to the Western Continent, under whose benign skies man's heart has not yet had time to harden and where everybody is ready to listen to the gentle words which in all languages translate into love and fraternity among men.

Major de Marval brought the greetings of Switzerland, cradle of the Red Cross movement: "In the name of the Red Cross of my country I am happy to greet here the representatives of all the other Red Cross Societies, and especially the members of the one now offering to us its generous hospitality, the Society of this Republic which we Swiss look upon as our great sister."

Greetings from Her Majesty the Empress Marie Feodorovna.—General Yermolow: "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great honor for me, representing the Imperial Russian Government, to inform you that Her Majesty, the Empress Marie Feodorovna, the august protectress of the Russian Red Cross, has deigned to address to me this morning a telegram charging me to transmit to all the members of the Ninth Conference of the International Red Cross, the warmest wishes of Her Majesty for the success of

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your work and your labors, whose elevated and humanitarian purpose is so dear to the heart of Her Majesty."

Gift of Her Majesty the Empress of Japan.—M. Charrier, the secretary general, presented to the Conference announcement of the generous gift of Her Majesty the Empress of Japan. This was sent in the form of a letter to the President of the Conference: "The Japanese Red Cross Society announces that Her Majesty the Empress of Japan has deigned to transmit, through the Japanese Red Cross, a gift of 100,000 yen ($50,000) to the International Conference of the Red Cross for an encouragement to its work in time of peace."

Later in the Conference, Dr. Akiyama of the Japanese delegation, stated more at length the wishes of Her Majesty. The income of the fund will be utilized to encourage the peace activities of the Red Cross, under statutes to be prepared and discussed at the Tenth International Conference. Dr. Akiyama beautifully expressed the thought of the Empress in presenting this gift, with the following words:

"Her gracious Majesty, the Empress of Japan, recognizing that the work of the Red Cross is founded upon humanity and generosity, qualities innate in the heart of man, and that this humanity and this generosity will not be satisfied until the assistance given to the sick and wounded soldiers in time of war be extended to the victims without resources of disasters in time of peace; persuaded that works of assistance in time of peace will bring more easily to public comprehension the spirit and purpose of the Red Cross; convinced, moreover, that neither frontiers nor political divisions exist for generosity and humanity, and that if the Red Cross Societies of different countries undertake in time of peace works of assistance, the nations in establishing naturally more and more friendly relations will attain, if indirectly, the purpose of the Red Cross and put its spirit into practice, presents this gift of 100,000 yen."

Telegrams of good wishes were also received from Prince Kotoito, honorary president of the Japanese Red Cross; from the Red Cross of Uruguay, and from Prof. von Manteuffel of Russia.

Dr. Sanchez de Fuentes, in a brief but eloquent address in Spanish, presented the salutations of the Cuban Red Cross.

The Conference was then adjourned and the audience proceeded to the Red Cross Pavilion for the opening of the Exhibition.

SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

IT IS not the intention to give any extended report in this BULLETIN of the Conference. Within a few months a complete report of the Conference will be published in French, and possibly some of the more important papers will be published in a limited English edition.

The matters discussed were of varied and great importance. It may be possible from time to time to reprint in the Bulletin abstracts of some of the reports. They dealt with matters of value both to the governments and to the societies. The plans and preparations for systematizing and organizing volunteer relief in time of war, the training of the necessary personnel, the

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THE CHINESE DELEGATION LEFT TO RIGHT BACK ROW MR LO, DR JOHN C FERGUSON, DR T THEODORE WONG, MRS CHANG WIFE OF THE CHINESE MINISTER, AND MR YUNG KWAI FRONT ROW MRS HENRY K CHANG MISS ALICE AND MISS LILIE CHANG, DAUGHTERS OF THE CHINESE MINISTER

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DELEGATES TO THE RED CROSS CONFERENCE LEFT TO RIGHT, DR. LADISLAS VON FARKAS, MADAME DOCTOR YELLA SILBERMARK-REISSIG, DR. M. V SILBERMARK AND SURGEON LIEUT COL DR. JOHANN STEINER, OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

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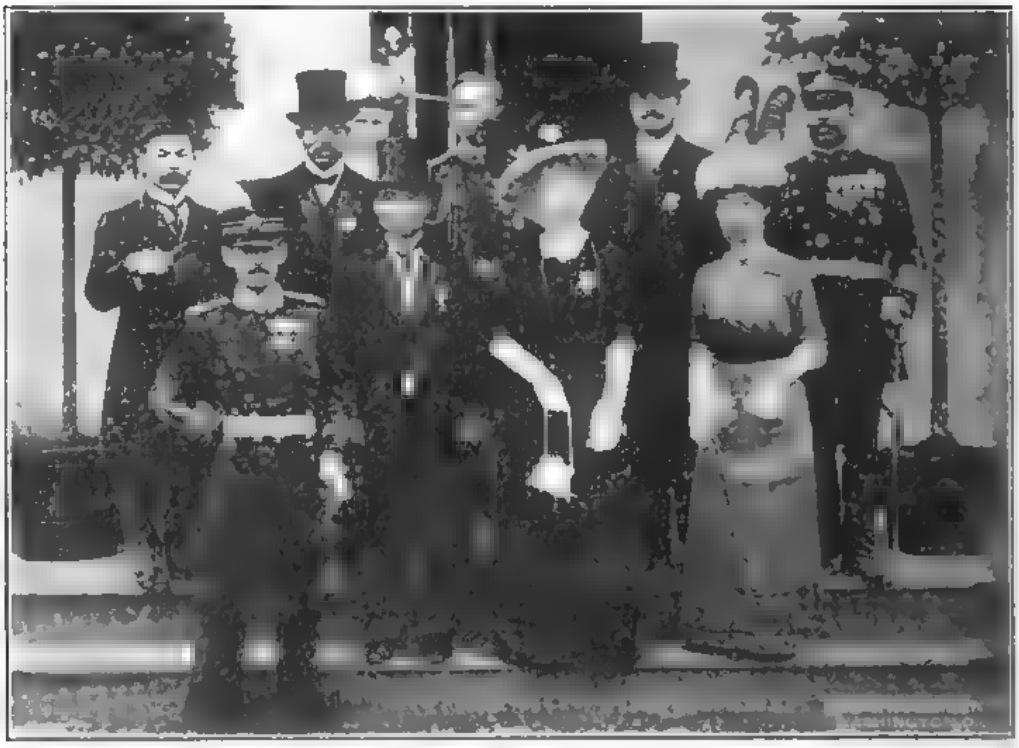

THE JAPANESE DELEGATION LEFT TO RIGHT BACK ROW MR. TOGO, DR. A. AKIYAMA, COMMANDER HIRAGA, MR. YOSHIYASU, LT COL. INOUE. FRONT ROW MAJOR YENJI INOUE, BARON TAKEO OZAWA, MME. TAYE NAGASAKI AND COUNTESS SADA OGASAWARA

THE FRENCH DELEGATION LEFT TO RIGHT. BACK ROW GENERAL PAUZAT, MME. PANAS, MME VIALLET, M. THURNEYSSEN, COUNTESS PAUL POURTALES, LT COM. BENOIST D'AZY, AND M. CHARRIER. FRONT ROW: DR. DEDET, MME DE MUSSET, SURGEON GENERAL JAN, GENERAL MICHAL, SURGEON MAJOR EYMERI AND COUNT JAQUES DE POURTALES.

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relationship with the army and navy medical service, the special duties and functions of the societies in war, reports on actual relief work in Morocco, the administration of supply stores, questions of exemption from taxation, from duties, in regard to franking privileges, legislation for the repression of the abuse of the Red Cross name and insignia, etc., were all questions that were of interest to governments as well as societies.

First Aid methods and activities were not only dealt with, but a practical demonstration of this work was given one afternoon during the Conference.

One morning was devoted to matters pertaining to the training of a nursing personnel. Mme. Panas presented a report on the system inaugurated by the French Red Cross. The professional trained nurse does not at present exist in France, so thousands of women there have taken a dispensary course of study to enable them to be of service to the sick and wounded in time of war or disaster. The French society exhibited a chart demonstrating its system along this line.

A report on the German Red Cross Sisters (nurses) was sent by Surgeon General Werner of the Central Committee of the German Red Cross.

Miss Delano, chairman of the American Red Cross committee on nursing service, writes of this subject elsewhere in the Bulletin.

Following this discussion of the duties of the Red Cross in time of war, and the training of a personnel as valuable in peace as in war, the sessions of the Conference were devoted to peace activities. After reports were made of actual relief work after serious disasters since the Eighth Conference, a number of interesting papers on practical methods for such work were presented by those experienced in these matters, the need of a trained personnel for this line of work, pension systems, and the relationship with other philanthropic organizations.

The British Red Cross limits its activities to war only. Sir John Furley upheld its attitude against peace activites, fearing that by a too general use of the name and insigna the value of its sacred purpose in time of war would be lessened. In the discussion that followed, the delegates generally expressed their conviction that in such limitation lay the danger that the society for lack of use would suffer from atrophy. As neither of the delegates of the British Red Cross attended the Conference—Sir John Furley being a representative of the St. John of Jerusalem Order—the point of view of this society was not given. It might seem from this lack of representation that the British Red Cross does not maintain a very active organization with a keen interest in Red Cross matters in time of peace.

Among the interesting reports and discussions were those in regard to the Red Cross anti-tuberculosis activities—especially in Germany—with its new departure in the line of open air workshops, on the Christmas seals, on fighting infectious diseases, on the pneumonic plague in Manchuria, and the very valuable report on the results of typhoid vaccination.

Other subjects discussed were measures for increasing the Augusta fund and extending its use, and the organization of a Florence Nightingale fund to provide special honor medals for the Red Cross nursing service.

One evening Dr. Silbermark, of Vienna, gave an illustrated lecture on the work of the Austrian Red Cross, followed by some moving pictures presented by Maj. Lynch, showing the First Aid work of the American Red Cross among miners.

The closing session was held on Friday morning, May 17th, at which many of the delegates stated their belief that the Conference had proved of great value to the Red Cross, and expressed their appreciation of the courtesies extended to them.

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EXHIBITION

In connection with the Ninth International Red Cross Conference.

IN order that this exhibition might be readily accessible to delegates to the Conference and others in attendance thereon, a considerable time before the Conference the permission of Congress was obtained to utilize for the necessary buildings the ground at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and B streets northwest. This is diagonally across from the Pan-American Union Building, where the sessions of the Conference were held, and this close proximity enabled delegates and others to visit the exhibition, not only once, but several times, an opportunity of which many took full advantage. More-

EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA PRIZE COMPETITION. SUBJECT NO. 6, WHEELED LITTERS. SUBJECT NO. 6, FOLDING LITTERS.

over, the convenient site permitted the International Jury, in charge of the awards from the Empress Marie Feodorovna Prize Fund, all of whom were delegates at the Conference, to perform their duties there, as well as at the exhibition, without any loss of time. The site of the Exhibition Building may then be regarded as having been an ideal one.

When the American Red Cross acquired the right to use the ground mentioned above, there were no structures on it, nor, as a matter of fact, was there any building suitable for an exhibition of this character in the city of Washington. A temporary building was therefore erected. This was in the form of a cross with arms seventy-three feet long and fifty feet wide. The method of construction gave a space fifty feet square in the center of the

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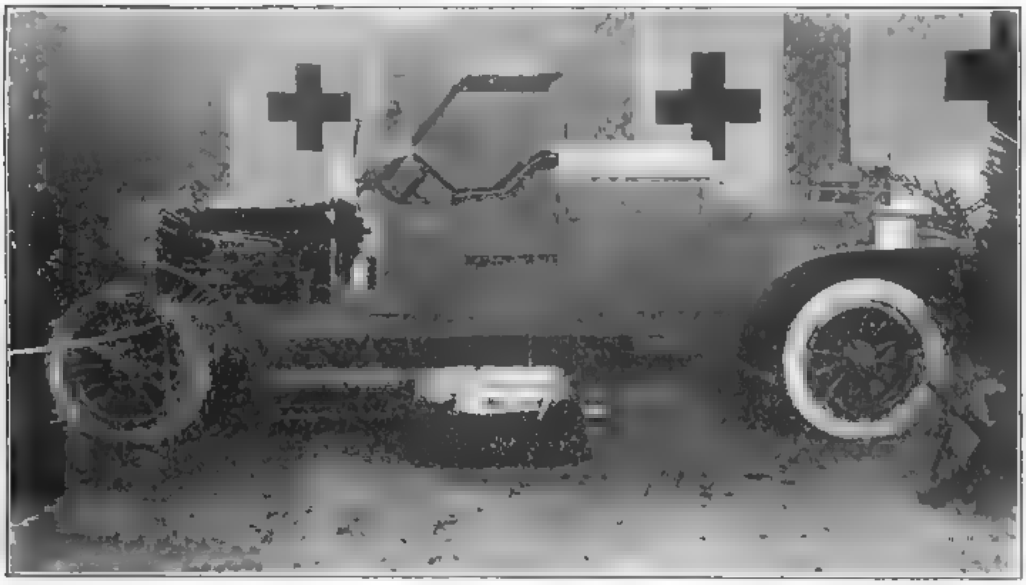
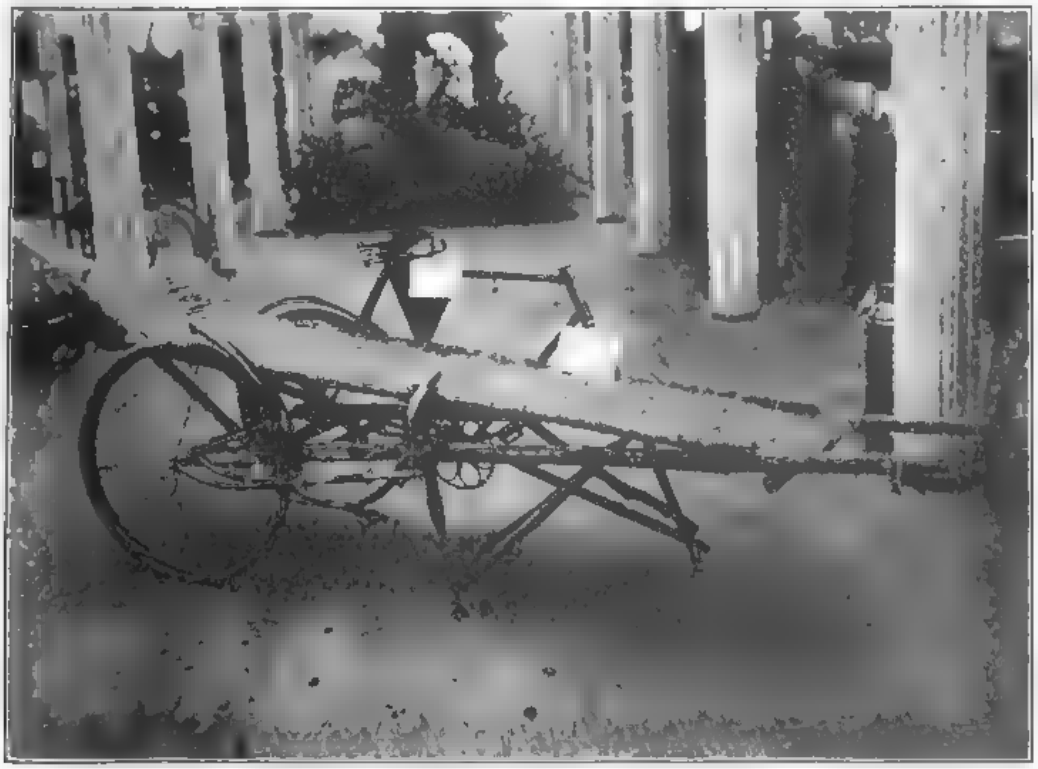


FIRST PRIZE, AUTOMOBILE LABORATORY, DR LESAGE
(EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA PRIZE COMPETITION)

building Outside the building was stuccoed, which added noticeably to its appearance. Close up to the walls large plants and palms were placed; this also contributed to improve the outside appearance of the building. Twelve Red Cross flags adorned staffs on the roof.



SECOND PRIZE, BICYCLE STRETCHER G STEINDORF
(EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA PRIZE COMPETITION)

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Within, the walls were burlapped, and for the ceiling and posts an effective scheme of decoration in red and white was carried out. All the posts were given the appearance of columns, and the ceiling was completely hidden by festoons of strips of alternate red and white bunting. In the center were placed the flags of all the nations signatory to the Geneva Convention. A successful attempt was made not to interfere with the inside appearance of the building by cross partitions. This was true for all except the north wing, where, as it was necessary to have two offices at the entrance, this scheme could not have been carried out in any event The doors at the ends of the wings were purposely not covered in order to permit visitors to have an unobstructed view of the beautiful surroundings.

Not all of the exhibition was housed in this building, however Car No. 2, of the First Aid Department of the American Red Cross, was located on B

SECOND PRIZE, WHEELED STRETCHER MAJOR RIGGENBACH
(EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA PRIZE COMPETITION)

street, in the immediate vicinity of the building, and was open to visitors during the Conference. At the rear of the building a relief station in a tent was maintained by the American Red Cross Nursing Service. South of the west wing the Japanese Red Cross erected a tent such as is used by this organization. Some distance in the rear of the building, but on the same plot of land, was located the United States Army Field Hospital, complete in every particular, with transportation. To the left of this organization was the camp of the American Red Cross Field Corps, Illinois Division.

Within the Exhibition Building itself were displayed exhibits of several classes. It is recognized that the basis of the exhibition, in connection with the international conference of the Red Cross, is the exhibit of objects submitted in competition for the prizes from the fund so generously donated by Her Majesty The Dowager Empress of Russia. This is known as the Empress Marie Feodorovna Prize Fund. On the occasion of the Ninth International Red Cross Conference 18,000 roubles was available for these prizes. This sum

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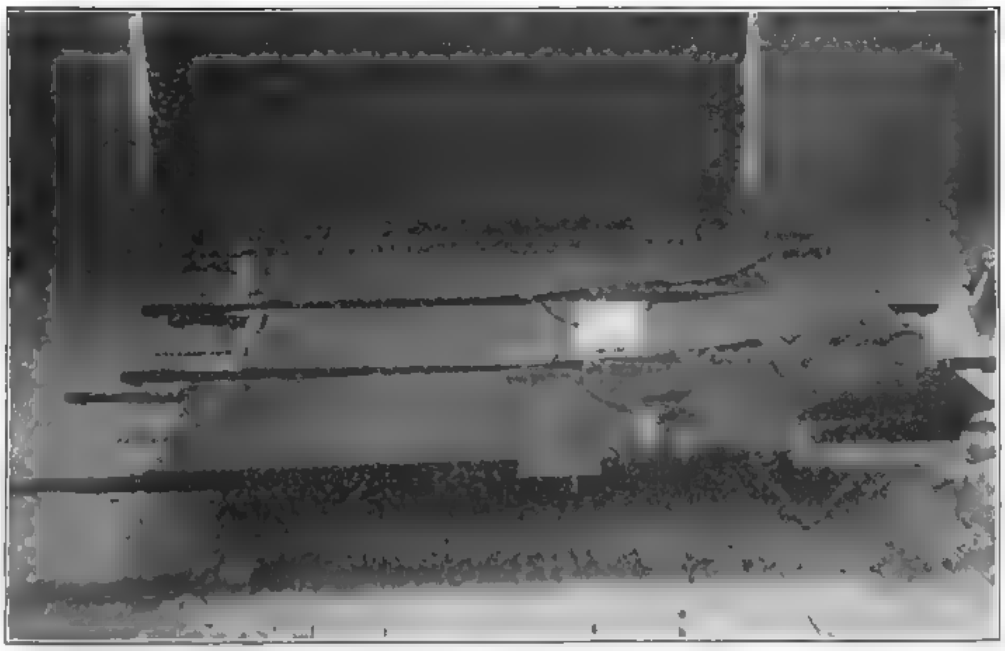

THIRD PRIZE, STRETCHER, J. LINXWEILER
(EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA PRIZE COMPETITION)

THIRD PRIZE, STRETCHER FOR TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED, CAPTAIN ROSELLI, LIEUT. COL. TASCHETTE AND COLONEL ABBAMONDI, ITALY
(EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA PRIZE COMPETITION)

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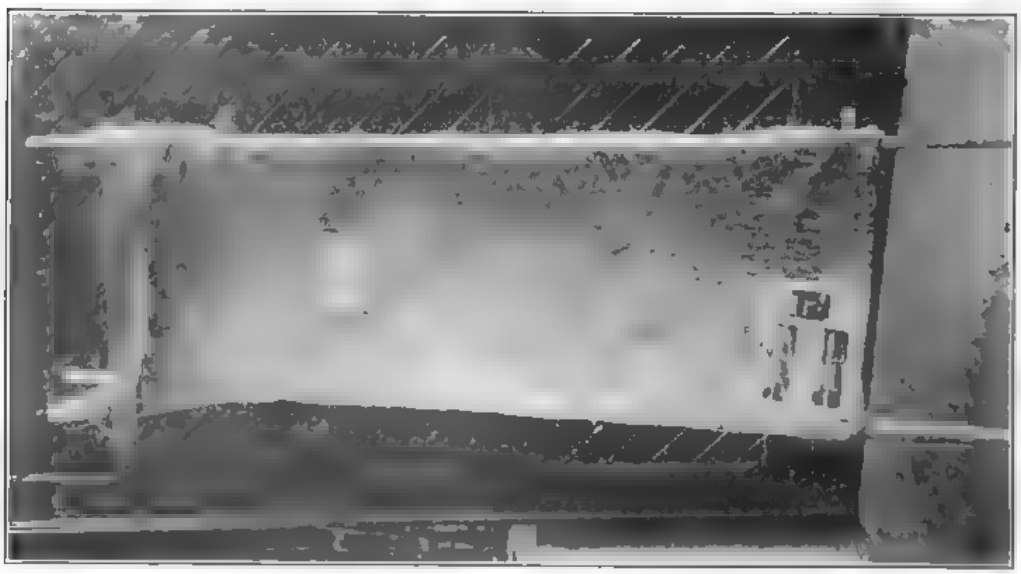
was divided into a first prize of 6,000 roubles, two second prizes of 3,000 roubles each, and six third prizes of 1,000 roubles each. The number of objects, apparatus, models, plans and theses submitted in competition for these prizes totaled one hundred and fifty-three. These were divided by countries as follows:

Germany	27
Austria-Hungary	8
Denmark	1
United States of America	67
France	13
Greece	1
Great Britain	20
Italy	6
Japan	2
Holland	3
Portugal	1
Russia	2
Servia	1
Switzerland	1

Naturally a large space was required for these numerous exhibits. The whole west wing of the building and about three-quarters of the south wing were devoted to this part of the exhibition. The Empress Marie Feodorovna Prize Competition was absolutely separate from the rest of the exhibition. At its entrance was displayed a picture of Her Majesty Marie Feodorovna, Dowager Empress of Russia, which the American Red Cross had been fortunate enough to secure for this purpose. This picture was draped with Russian flags.

The subjects of the Empress Marie Feodorovna Prize Competition vary on each occasion. Those for the Ninth Conference were as follows:



THIRD PRIZE, FOLDING STRETCHER DR GLINSKY RUSSIA
(EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA PRIZE COMPETITION)

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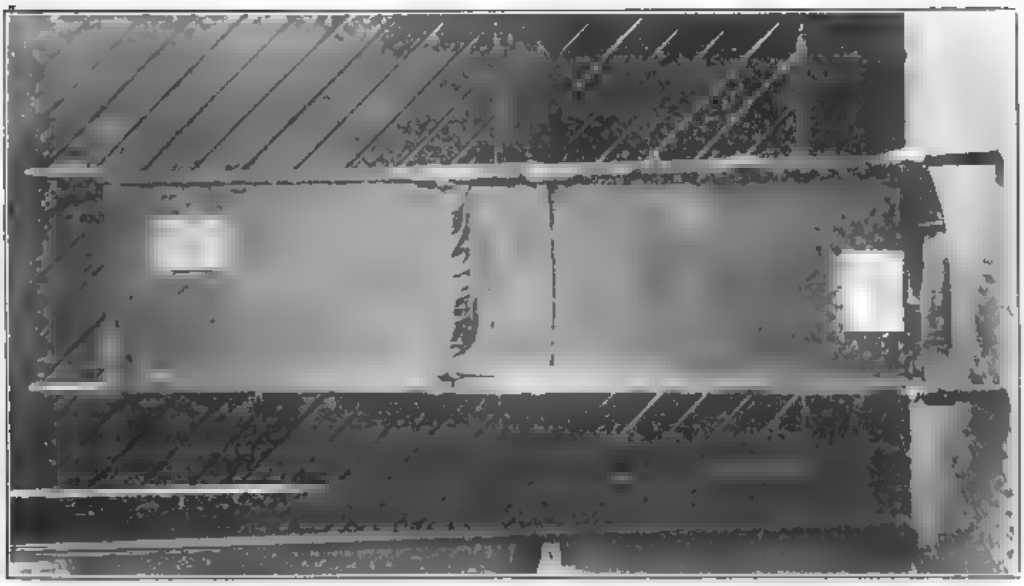
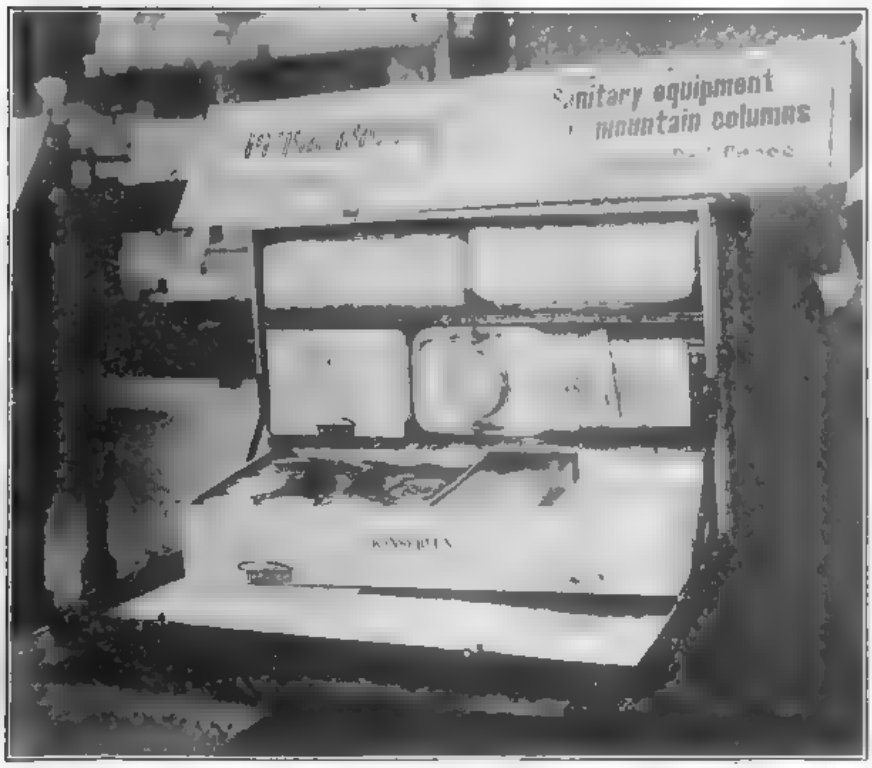


THIRD PRIZE, FOLDING STRETCHER., MAJOR HALLORAN, U S. A
(EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA PRIZE COMPETITION)



THIRD PRIZE, SANITARY EQUIPMENT FOR MOUNTAIN COLUMNS,
AUSTRIAN RED CROSS
(EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA PRIZE COMPETITION)

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1. Organization of methods of evacuation of wounded on the battlefield with the greatest economy possible in litter-bearers.
2. Portable lavatory for war.
3. Methods of packing dressings for use at first aid stations and ambulances.
4. Wheeled litters.
5. Method of carrying litter on the back of a mule.
6. Easily portable folding litter.
7. Transport of wounded between vessels of war, hospital ships, and the coast.
8. The best method of heating railway cars by a system independent of steam from the locomotive.
9. The best model of a portable Roentgen apparatus permitting utilization of the X-Ray on the field of battle and at first aid stations.

Each of the subjects of the competition attracted a number of inventions, but the easily portable folding stretcher (Subject 6) proved the most popular with thirty-nine contestants.

The award of the prizes from the Empress Marie Feodorovna Fund is made quinquennially on the occasions of the International Red Cross Conferences by an International Jury, composed of eight members. In the present instance this Jury was made up as follows:

S. E. M. Professor de Wreden
President of the Jury. Representing the Russian Red Cross.

Dr. Ferriere,
Representing the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Consul Mosle,
Member of the Central Committee of the German Red Cross. Representing the Central Committee of the German Red Cross.

Dr. M. V. Silbermark,
Chief Surgeon of the Austrian Red Cross. Representing the Central Committee of the Austrian Red Cross.

Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos,
Minister of Spain at Washington. Representing the Central Committee of the Spanish Red Cross.

Dr. Dedet,
Naval Surgeon, Retired. Member of the Association of French Ladies. Representing the Central Committee of the French Red Cross.

Lt.-Col. Giuseppe Brezzi,
Director-General of the Italian Red Cross. Representing the Central Committee of the Italian Red Cross.

Major-Doctor Yenji Inoue,
Representing the Central Committee of the Japanese Red Cross.

At the first session of the jury Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, was designated as secretary and Dr. Ferriere, of the International Committee, as reporter.

Naturally with so large a number of exhibits, almost universally of a very high order of merit, the International Jury was compelled to devote a great deal of time to the task of awarding prizes. In fact, almost every day, including Sunday, two sessions were held, each varying from one hour and a half to two hours in duration.

Finally the following prizes and honorable mentions were awarded by the International Jury:

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THIRD PRIZE, PORTABLE WASHSTAND, CAPTAIN BROWN, U. S. A.
(EMPRESS MARIE FEODOROVNA PRIZE COMPETITION)

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One First Prize of 6,000 roubles to Dr. Louis Lesage, Chief of the Electrical Laboratory and of Radio-therapy at the Necker Hospital in Paris, for an automobile equipped with an X-Ray apparatus.

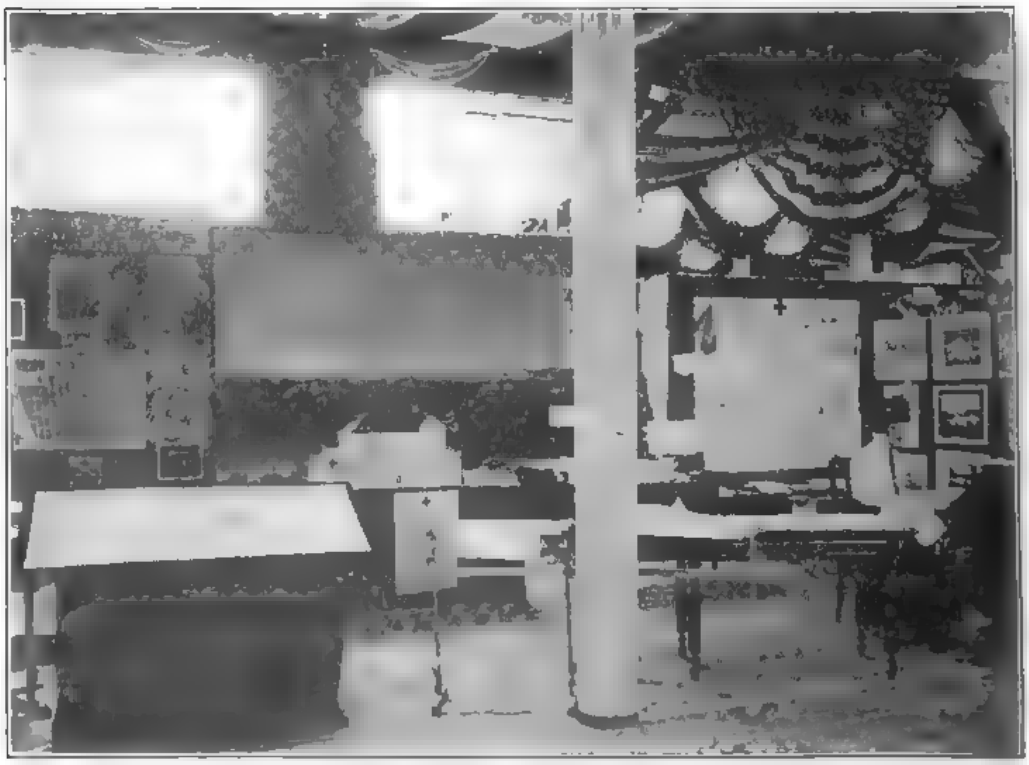
The two prizes of 3,000 roubles each went to Mr. G. Steindorf Golzow, Germany, for the adaptation of one bicycle to the construction of an improvised wheeled litter; and to Major Riggenbach Bale, Switzerland, for a wheeled litter adapted to different modes of transport.

The six prizes of 1,000 roubles each, were awarded as follows:

1. Captain Henry L. Brown, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, for a portable washstand
2. Dr. Fr. Pick, in collaboration with Mr. de Odelgaz, of Austria, for a sanitary equipment designed for mountain transport columns.
3. Mr. Linxweiler, Kissengen, Germany, for different combinations of folding litters.
4. Dr. Glinsky, St. Petersburg, Russia, for a folding litter.
5. Major P. S. Halloran, Med Corps, U. S. Army, for a folding litter.
6. Captain Francesco Roselli, Lt. Col. Taschetti and Col. Abbamondi, of the Italian Medical Service, for two litters for the transport of wounded, which have been adopted in the Italian Navy.

Twenty-four "Honorable Mentions" were given as follows:

1. Dr. Berthier, of the Military Hospital of Belfort, France, for a thesis treating of the removal of wounded from the field of battle, and the presentation of an illuminating apparatus with that object in view.



GERMAN RED CROSS EXHIBIT (PEACE ACTIVITIES)

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GERMAN RED CROSS EXHIBIT (WAR ACTIVITIES)

CROIX ROUGE
FRANÇAISE
SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES
DES ARMÉES DE TERRE ET DE MER
FRENCH RED CROSS

FRENCH RED CROSS EXHIBIT

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2. Major G. S. McLaughlin, Royal Army Medical Corps, Great Britain, for a thesis on the same subject as above.
3. Major Harry L. Gilchrist, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, for the demonstration of a plan of evacuation of the wounded.
4. Dr. V. M. Ambrosich, for a sanitary chest designed for first aid.
5. Captain M. A. Reasoner, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, two sanitary chests for transport on mule-back for use in ambulances.
6. Burroughs-Wellcome & Company, of New York City, for first aid dressing materials.
7. Dr. Bohm, Mestrovich, Austria, for a wheeled litter.
8. Captain Puisais, 76th Regiment of Infantry, Coulommiers, France, for a wheeled litter.
9. Dr. E. Joseph, Berlin, for a motor tricycle for the transport of one wounded man lying down.
10. Col. Filippo Rho, of the Italian Medical Service, and Lt. Theodore de Seras, of the Italian Navy, for a knock-down litter.
11. Dr. Eybert, Major of the 54th Regiment of Infantry, Compiegne, France, for a universal litter.
12. Captain Henry L. Brown, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, for a saddle to carry litter on the back of a mule.
13. Mr. Leitner, of the Austrian Red Cross, for an improvised folding litter.
14. Major Roques, of the French Army Sanitary Service, Limoges, France. for a folding litter adapted for use on skis.
15. Dr. Isaac Rising Cory, M. R. C. S., Surrey, England, for a folding litter.
16. Lt.-Col. Campanile, of the Italian Sanitary Service, for a folding litter, adopted in the Italian Navy.
17. Mr. Masukichi Hada, Tokyo, Japan, for a folding litter, suspended from a bamboo pole.
18. Dr. Hauck, of the Austrian Red Cross, for a litter designed for the transport of wounded between war vessels and hospital ships, and the coast.
19. Surgeon-General Charles F. Stokes, U. S. Navy, for a treatise on the transport of wounded in naval warfare.
20. Reinger, Gebbert & Schall, Berlin, for a portable X-Ray apparatus.
21. Campbell Electric Company, Lynn, Mass., for a portable X-Ray apparatus.
22. Mr. Otto Schulz, Berlin, for method of suspending litters in railway cars.
23. Dr. Hunsdiecker, Hohenlimburg, Germany, for a method of suspending litters in railway cars.
24. Mr. von Teuffel, Austria, for a treatise on the transport of wounded in naval warfare.

The American Red Cross was awarded a Diploma of Honor for what the jury stated to be a remarakble exhibition which attracted the attention of all the members of the Conference and possessed a very special interest. Major Charles Lynch was also given a Diploma of Honor for his work in organizing what the jury styled a beautiful exhibition.

Another very interesting feature of the exhibition was the exhibit by a number of Red Cross Societies of their work and of articles having to do with the amelioration of the sufferings of sick and wounded in war, but not eligible for the Empress Marie Feodorovna Prizes of the year.

The following foreign Red Cross Societies participated in the exhibition:

The Austrian Red Cross.
The Red Cross of Bavaria.
The Belgian Red Cross.
The Cuban National Red Cross.

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The Danish Red Cross.
The French Red Cross.
The Greek Red Cross.
The Society of Women of the Red Cross of Geneva.
The German Associations of the Red Cross.
The Italian Red Cross.
The Japanese Red Cross.
The Portuguese Red Cross.
The Russian Red Cross.
The Servian Red Cross.
The Spanish Red Cross.

The most extensive exhibits of this class were made by Germany and Japan Each of these occupied one-half of the west wing of the building. The exhibit

JAPANESE RED CROSS EXHIBIT

of the former was divided into an exhibition of the work of the Society in time of peace, including (1) "German Red Cross and Tuberculosis," and (2) "Industrial Schools and Their Relation to Science and Industrial Conditions," and the work of the Society in time of war.

The latter was composed chiefly of models and the actual articles showing methods of improvisation. Most of the exhibits in this category came from some of the numerous voluntary aid detachments of Germany

The Japanese Red Cross made a most beautiful and artistic exhibition of its own work. This was shown by photographs, models and the like Besides, many Japanese exhibited various sanitary, medical and surgical apparatus. The Japanese Red Cross with characteristic generosity, on the conclusion of

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the exhibition, presented the American Red Cross with many of the extremely attractive exhibits which it had displayed.

While the other foreign Red Cross Associations did not exhibit as extensively as did Japan and Germany, every exhibit of this class possessed great interest and attracted careful attention from the numerous visitors.

At the request of the American Red Cross, the members of the International Jury awarded certain certificates of honor to exhibits of this class which they deemed deserving. In this award the United States of America participated. Certificates of Honor were distributed as follows:

1. Bayerischer Landeshilfsverein vom Roten Kreuz, Munchon, A First Aid Box.
2. Volsheilstatten-Verein vom Roten Kreuz, Berlin. The work of the Society in time of peace.
3. Freiwillige Sanitats Kolonne vom Roten Kreuz, Konigsberg i. Pr. Models of contrivances for the transport of wounded in river boats and railway cars.
4. Freiwillige Sanitats-Kolonne vom Roten Kreuz, Berlin. Arrangement of improvised stretchers and contrivance for the suspension of stretchers.
5. Freiwillige Sanitats-Kolonne vom Roten Kreuz, Meissen i. Sa. Models for contrivance for transport of wounded on cars and wagons, and attachments.
6. Freiwillige Sanitats-Kolonne vom Roten Kreuz, Finsterwalde. Models of improvised stretchers.
7. Freiwillige Sanitats-Kolonne vom Roten Kreuz, Nurnberg. Improvised splints. (Germany, No. 17.)
8. Freiwillige Sanitats-Kolonne vom Roten Kreuz, Ravensburg, Wurtt. Pictures showing transportation of wounded. (Germany, No. 22.)
9. Yasu Goto, Tokyo. Tawara's Disinfector. (Japan, No. 1.)
10. Hanbei Sano, Tokyo. Glass Injector. (Japan, No. 2.)
11. Matsunosuke Shirai, Tokyo. Field Operating Bed. (Japan, No. 3.)
12. Mototaro Ikeda, Tokyo. Field Cart for Patients. (Japan, No. 4.)
13. Jofu Urabe, Tokyo. Tents. (Japan, No. 6.)
14. Wasuka Shinoda, Tokyo. Artificial Limbs. (Japan, No. 9.)
15. Totsujiro Sano, Tokyo. Glass Injector. (Japan, No. 14.)
16. Hidetaro Yonezawa, Tokyo. Yonozawa's Spray. (Japan, No. 16.)
17. Hajimo Saito, Tokyo. Folding Field Disinfector. (Japan, No. 18.)
18. Tokumatsu Noda, Tokyo. Nurse's Basket. (Japan, No. 20.)
19. Fusakichi Terada, Tokyo. Medical Chest for Landing Party. (Japan, No. 21.)
20. Tatsuhito Ishiki, Tokyo. Ishiji's Patent Filter. (Japan, No. 22.)
21. Fukumatsu Matsumoto, Tokyo. Shiroi's Patent Oil Bateriological Incubator. (Japan, No. 24.)
22. Asanosuke Suzuki, Tokyo. Oculists' Instruments. (Japan, No. 25.)
23. M. C. de Mooij, Medecin Principal, ler classe en retraite de l'armee des Pays-Bas. Steel and Aluminum Litter. (Netherlands, No. 3.)
24. The Kny-Scheerer Company, New York, N. Y. Ambulance Stretcher. (U. S. America, No. 6.)
25. Mrs. T. B. Edelin, Washington, D. C. Adjustable Pillow Supporter. (U. S. America, No. 9.)
26. Dr. Gustavus M. Blech, Chicago, Illinois. Small Emergency Case for Field Use. (U. S. America, No. 13.)
27. A. B. Stille-Werner, Stockholm, Sweden. Artificial Respiration Apparatus. (U. S. America, No. 12.)

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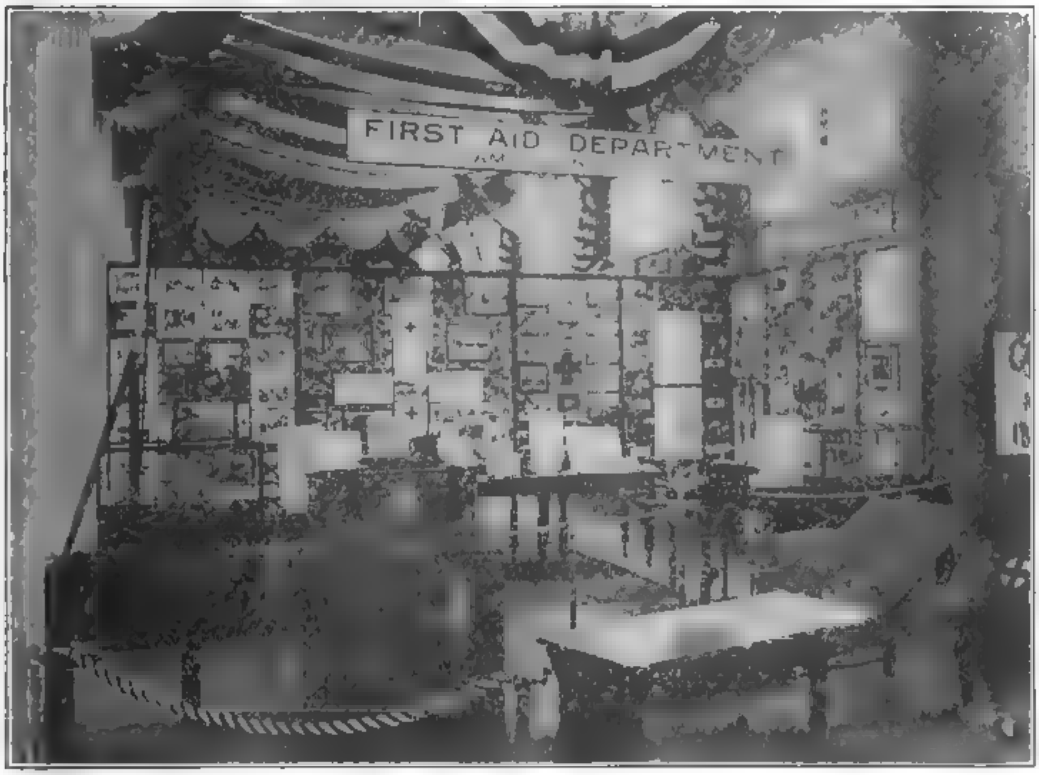
Any description of the exhibition in connection with the Ninth International Red Cross Conference would be most incomplete if reference were not made to the exhibits of the United States Army and the United States Navy and the American Red Cross. Our Army in the exhibition pavilion showed a complete set of its field equipment, also certain charts illustrating what has been accomplished in the Army in the control of diseases. By far the most interesting of these was the chart on typhoid prophylaxis illustrating the truly wonderful work which our Army medical officers have done by almost eliminating through inoculation this scourge in our Army. The Field Hospital, which has already been mentioned in another connection, also proved very interesting to visitors, who, however, would have been much more numerous if good weather had prevailed instead of almost continuous rain



FIRST AID DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN RED CROSS

The United States Navy made a beautiful exhibition, fully on a par with that of the Army. One of the most interesting features of its exhibit was a perfectly equipped battleship operating room Other naval medical department equipment was also shown, and the United States Hospital Ship *Solace* was open for exhibition at the Washington Navy Yard for the entire period of the Conference. Another noteworthy exhibition on the part of the Navy was one of articles which the Red Cross would be expected to furnish the Navy in time of war.

The American Red Cross occupied almost one-half of one wing of the building with its own exhibit. This was divided into four sections, as follows:

1. Christmas Seals, where were shown the various seals which have been sold by the Red Cross at past Christmas seasons to raise funds for a country-wide fight against tuberculosis. In four years approximately $1,000,000 has been raised by the sale of these seals. In this booth were likewise displayed

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posters and other advertising matter which had been utilized to advertise the seals. Booth No. 2 was devoted to the Nursing Department of the American Red Cross, which also, as previously noted, had a Relief Tent outside the building. In the Nursing Department booth, at the rear, three panoramas were seen which showed the work of the trained nurse in her various fields of activity. Here was also graphically illustrated, by means of maps and charts, the splendid organization which this department of the Red Cross has built up for the registration of nurses. Some three thousand such nurses are available, and their registration has been effected in almost all parts of our country.

Another American Red Cross booth was called "Fields of Relief," and showed the great work which has been done by our Red Cross in this line since the reorganization was effected a little more than seven years ago. At the

UNITED STATES ARMY EXHIBIT

back of this booth a chart was placed on which was entered the name of every disaster to which the American Red Cross has contributed as the agent of the American people. In front of this, large relief maps were marked by small Red Cross flags, showing exactly where all relief by the American Red Cross had been given It is interesting to note that more than five and one-half million dollars have been disbursed for this purpose since the American Red Cross was reorganized in 1905. The walls of the Relief booth were covered with a most wonderful collection of pictures which illustrated all the different occasions in which the American Red Cross has contributed relief since the reorganization.

The last department of the American Red Cross to be described is the First Aid Department. The exhibit of this department was in two sections, one a booth in the Exhibition Building and the other the Red Cross Field Corps,

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encamped nearby. In its booth the First Aid Department displayed a great number of its own pictures, showing the various classes of people it has taught, including miners, railroad men, police and firemen, Boy Scouts, Women's Detachments, etc., etc. Some excellent pictures of First Aid contests were also displayed here. On the wall of this booth were found some of the safety cards, which have proved so popular on the railroads and trolleys of the country. In addition, the First Aid Department exhibited its very complete equipment for teaching and practicing First Aid to the Injured. The teaching materials comprised the three First Aid text-books, one of these appearing in five languages; two classes of charts, a manikin and an instruction outfit. A number of new cases were found in the exhibit of first aid materials Besides the individual first aid outfit and the industrial case, which have proved very

UNITED STATES NAVY BATTLESHIP OPERATING ROOM

popular and have been generally used for some time, a street box, a household case, a gymnasium case and a school case were displayed The dressing materials of the First Aid Department were also found in glass showcases. The American Red Cross Field Corps, Illinois Division, under command of Dr. Gustavus M. Blech, Director, a part of the First Aid Department, made an extremely creditable showing at the exhibition, though the demonstrations of this corps were considerably interfered with by the weather, just as was the case with the Army Field Hospital. The spirit of enthusiasm of this Field Corps is well illustrated by their enterprise in participating in this exhibition. All of the members of the corps came many hundred miles from their homes at a great sacrifice of time and money.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the exhibition in connection with the Ninth International Red Cross Conference was apparently highly appreciated.

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Not only was this the case so far as the delegates to the Conference were concerned, but equally so for the residents of Washington, many of whom visited the exhibition several times.

On the opening of the exhibition on the afternoon of May 7, 1912, Major Charles Lynch, in presenting it to the Honorable Henry White, President of the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, took occasion to mention his appreciation of the valuable services of his assistants. Now, after the conference is over, it is realized even more than at that time how much the American Red Cross is indebted to these gentlemen who contributed so much to the success of the exhibition. Special thanks are due to Mr. W. M. Geddes, Superintendent of the Exhibition, and to his assistant, Mr. T. N. Phillips, also to Mr. C. M. Ricketts, who was responsible for the classification of the exhibits and the preparation of the catalogue.

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FIRST AID COMPETITION AND EXHIBITION

HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE MAY 11, 1912.

FORTUNATELY this competition was fixed for May 11th, for on account of the extremely rainy weather this was the only day during the Conference when it would have been possible to hold it.

The program follows:

2·00 P. M. FIRST AID COMPETITION

Entries: Hospital Corps, U. S. Army (Field Hospital Number 3)

Squad No. 1. Augsburg
Greenberger

Squad No. 2. Stump
Courtney

Squad No. 3. Murchison
Robinson

Squad No. 4. Ganster
Nafey

ARMY FIELD HOSPITAL

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Squad No. 5. Briscoe
White
Squad No. 6. Fenton
Louis

POLICE AND FIREMEN EVENTS

(Teams from the Police and Fire Departments of Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.)

Team No. 1. W. H. Fugett, Captain (Police, Wash., D. C.)
C. Ford
L. E. Beach
J. R. Bennett
B. W. Thompson

Team No. 2. S. B. Chaffee, Captain (Police, Wash., D. C.)
J. R. Hood
F. S. Strawser
J. H. B. Swain
W. H. Tarry

Team No. 3. J. J. McAuliffe, Captain (Police, Wash., D C.)
P. Reagan
J. M. Horten
H. A. Cole
E. Gerald

Team No. 4. Otto Hauschild, Captain (Police, Phila., Pa.)
O. M. Anderson
C. M. Sabins
J. Bowers
T. J. Bruner

Team No. 5. C. E. Showalter, Captain (Police, Wash., D. C.)
E. S. Bradshaw
C. C. Grimley
W. B Wallach
W. W. McGrenger

Team No 6. H. A. Fryckberg, Captain (Police, Phila., Pa.)
John Freeman
Charles Rankin
John Harvey
Wm. Faulkner
John McGlade

Team No. 7. Edward Driver, Captain (Firemen, Phila., Pa.)
W. Barrett
H. A. Murphy
H. Foot
J. Moore

WOMEN'S FIRST AID DETACHMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Team No 1. Miss Marion L. Oliver, Captain
Miss M. Porter
Miss A. Greble
Miss E. Sargent

Team No. 2. Mrs. C. D. Langhorn, Captain
Mrs. R. A. Harlow
Miss Helen Hunt
Miss Marjorie Smith

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Team No 3. Miss Alys Meyer, Captain
Miss Mary Winslow
Miss Laura Merriam
Miss Hildegarde Margo

Team No. 4. Miss Clover, Captain
Miss A. Heath
Miss J. Whiting
Miss E. Reyburn

FIRST AID TEAMS ENGAGED IN COMPETITION

MINERS AND TRAINMEN TEAMS

Team No. 1. Anton Loeffler, Captain (Spring Valley, Ill., Coal Company)
Charles Savio
M. Robeck
F. Grosman
Tony Chado
George Condie

Team No. 2. David Phillips, Captain
Benjamin Lewis
Neal McCole
John Smith
Edward Williams
William Martin

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Team No 3. John Pierce, Captain (Dela., Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.)
John Schroeder
Frank Jones
George Bennett
James Higgins
A. Bennett

Team No. 4. F. H. Harding, Captain
John Cullen
Theodore Drake
Michael Walsh
John Landosky
Walter Mohr

Team No. 5. Thomas Cook, Captain (Price-Pancoast Coal Company)
Abraham Pearson
Leo Winters
Sam Clifford
Dave Kinsey
Robert Reid

Team No. 6. J. Shopland, Captain (Penna. Coal Company)
C. F. Beacham
Pat Haggerty
Wm. Hill
Daniel Malay
James Leggett

Team No. 7. H. A. Sigafes, Captain (H C. Frick Coke Co., Phillip's Mine)
John Birsky
Walter Kuhns
Elmer Moody
John Donahue
Andrew Secofky

BOY SCOUT TEAMS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., AND CHICAGO, ILL.

Team No. 1 Fulton Jennings, Captain (Washington, D. C.)
Walter Jex
Harry Patterson
Lorence Brandon
Marshall Nevils
Charles Corridon

Team No 2. Ben Abrahamson, Captain (Chicago)
Clarence Hofman
Nathan Feldman
Joe Abramhamson
Joe Mittleman

Team No. 3. Stewart Heightmuller, Captain (Wash., D. C.)
Donald Woolf
Walter Moore
John Stockett
Carl Porter
J. Frank Ellis, Jr.

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Team No. 4. Theodore Vollen, Captain (Washington, D. C.)
Charles Amozen
Fred Stickles
Robt. Anderson
Edwin Jacobs
John Randolph

Team No. 5. Fred C. Reed, Captain (Washington, D. C.)
Albert Byrne
Charles Hart
George Matamoris
Ben Byrne
Walter Allison

FIRST AID TEAMS ENGAGED IN COMPETITION

Team No. 6. Sam Houston, Captain (Washington, D C.)
Elmer Nest
Wm. Jardine
Walter Nairn
Elbert Hoover
Wm. Jenkins

Team No 7. Clifford Spence, Captain (Washington, D. C.)
Wm. Owen
Manual Miller
Wm. Porter
George Rock
Robert Bonde

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Team No. 8. Kenneth Livingstone, Captain (Wash., D. C.)
Milton Price
Stanley Allen
Martin Williams
Paul Grove
Charles Stewart

Team No. 9. Robert Livingstone, Captain (Wash., D. C.)
Russell Hicks
Malley Prevost
Jack Williams
Charles Latham

Team No. 10. Earl Jonscher, Captain (Washington, D. C.)
H. Turner
R. Wheatley
C. Kellogg
Jas. Baldwin

Team No. 11. Wm. Thommason, Captain (Wash., D. C.)
F. Smith
C. Guy
K. Flemer
C. Darnall
A. Carpenter

Team No. 12. P. L. Selers, Captain (Washington, D. C.)
H. Knapp
J. Morse
E. Rice
G. Dove

Team No. 13. Bradley Dale, Captain (Washington, D. C.)
G. Brown
H. Coleman
W. Giddings
R. Porter

ILLINOIS DIVISION, AMERICAN RED CROSS FIELD CORPS

Dr. Gustavus M. Bleech, Director

Team No. 1. Sergt. Edward Moore, in charge
Private H. M. Heffelfinger
Private J. J. Murphy
Private Albert Magnan
Private Geo. J. Smith

Team No. 2. Sergt. Clifford Conlon, in charge
Private Arthur McKibbin
Private Stewart O'Neill
Private George Corbridge
Private Charles Holland

Team No. 3. Sergt. Wm. Drautzberg, in charge
Private Frank M. Smith
Private Sanford Corwin
Private Leon Stern
Private Paul Massilotti

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Team No. 4. Sergt. Elmer Hornburg, in charge
Private Rudolph Heller
Private Arthur R. Butler
Private Lawrence A. Gruel
Private Jacob Natowitz

Team No. 5. Sergt. LeRoy Hegbom, in charge
Private George Hattendorf
Private John Polland
Private Andrew Philopolus
Private Herman H. Baum

AMERICAN RED CROSS FIELD CORPS, ILLINOIS DIVISION

EXHIBITIONS

3:30 P. M Evacuation of Wounded at Sea
(Drill by the United States Naval Hospital Corps)
4:00 P. M. Mine Accidents Fall of Roof and Gas Explosion
Rescue and First Aid Illustrated by Pennsylvania Coal Company Team
4:45 P. M. Exhibition Drill by Illinois Field Corps, American Red Cross
5:00 P. M. Award of Prizes by the Judges

OFFICIALS

Major Charles Lynch, *Med. Corps, U. S. Army,*
In Charge First Aid Department

JUDGES

Major Charles R. Reynolds, *Medical Corps, U. S. A.*
Major Mathew A. De Laney, *Medical Corps, U. S. A.*

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Major Charles A. Ragan, *Medical Corps, U. S. A.*
Captain William A. Wickline, *Medical Corps, U. S. A.*
Captain Howard H. Baily, *Medical Corps, U. S. A.*
1st. Lieutenant Frederick H. Foucar, *Medical Corps, U. S. A.*
1st. Lieutenant Frank L. Chilton, *Medical Corps, U. S. A.*
1st. Lieutenant Edgar D. Craft, *Medical Corps, U. S. A.*
1st. Lieutenant Harry H. Van Kirk, *Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.*
1st. Lieutenant William E. Hall, *Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.*
1st. Lieutenant Douglas W. McEnery, *Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.*
Surgeon R. M. Kennedy, *U. S. N.*
Surgeon S. G. Evans, *U. S. N.*
Surgeon J. C. Pryor, *U. S. N.*
Surgeon W. B. Grove, *U. S. N.*
Surgeon Raymond Spear, *U. S. N.*
Surgeon A. M. Fauntleroy, *U. S. N.*
Dr. W. S. Rountree, Birmingham, Ala.
Dr. C. N. Carraway, Birmingham, Ala.
Dr. W. C. Head, Birmingham, Ala.

Manager: Dr. M. J. Shields, *Medical Reserve Corps U. S. Army*, Field Representative, American Red Cross.

J. W. Paul, E. M. *In Charge Mine Rescue Helmet Demonstration*

Recorders: Richard D. Daniels, Frank I. Williams.

RULES FOR FIRST AID AND CONTEST

held in connection with the Ninth International Red Cross Conference May 11, 1912, at 2 p. m., 17th and B streets, N. W.

1. The officers of the contest shall be a manager, three judges for each group. and a recorder.

2. Each team will be given a number and that number will be pinned on the captain's coat.

3. The contest shall consist of three events or problems, all teams performing together and shall begin each event as soon as the manager shall call "Ready; Begin."

4. The judges shall base their decision on the finished work, also asking questions of those taking part and awarding the prizes on the general average of the team.

5. The prizes to be awarded are as follows: First prize for each group shall be a cup, and for the second and third prizes certificates of merit. Medals will be awarded to members of winning team.

A very large audience attended the First Aid Competition and Exhibition. Special stands had been erected which accommodated 1,500 people. All seats in the stands were filled and quite twice as many people surrounded the field.

Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the time announced for the First Aid Competition, all the teams marched on the field and assumed the positions which had been previously marked out for them by Red Cross flags. During their entrance on the field the 15th Cavalry Band, whose services had been kindly volunteered for the occasion, played a march. The music of this band during the whole afternoon's program contributed notably to the success of the meeting.

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As soon as the various teams had reached their appointed positions on the field the first event was started. The other events followed quickly in order. Different problems had been set for each class of contestants and a successful attempt had been made to give each problems of most practical importance in their special first aid work. The work of all the teams was of a very high order of merit; in fact, so good were all that it is practically impossible to make any distinction betwen the different classes. The miners' first aid teams have participated in so many contests that these possess no novelty for them. These teams always do splendid work, but on this occasion they surpassed themselves, and no First Aid contest ever held in America has been more closely contested. The Hospital Corps of the Army had some exceptionally interesting problems which were well solved by all the teams participating. This was also true for the Field Corps of the American Red Cross.

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS, AMERICAN RED CROSS FIELD CORPS, ILLINOIS DIVISION FIRST AID COMPETITION, MAY 11, 1912

The teams which have been mentioned may be regarded as veterans, but first aid contests were new for the other three classes. On account of their many friends who were present the work of the Women's First Aid Detachment attracted special attention. The young women making up this detachment had been most earnest in their study of first aid. The contest between their four teams was an extremely close one, and there was little to choose between them. It is safe to say that the uniform of this Red Cross Detachment which was seen for the first time on this occasion will become very well known in our country, and the honor of wearing it will be very generally appreciated The Washington women making up this detachment are therefore to be most heartily congratulated on their splendid showing.

The thanks of the Red Cross are due to the police of the District of Colum-

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bia and to the police and firemen of Philadelphia, both of which entered well qualified teams in the competition. The contest between them was quite as close as were the other contests. The Boy Scouts, too, are to be congratulated on the showing which they made. First aid has always played a prominent part in the work of the Boy Scouts of America and it must have been extremely gratifying to their many well-wishers to see how well they have profited from their instruction in this important subject.

After careful study by the judges, prizes and certificates were recommended as follows:

Hospital Corps, U. S. Army

First Place—Ganster and Nafey
Second Place—Augsburg and Greensberger
Third Place—Stump and Courtney

Women's First Aid Detachment

First Place—Team No. 1.
Miss M. L. Oliver, Captain
Miss M. Porter
Miss A. Greble
Miss E. Sargent

Second Place—Team No. 3.
Miss Alys Meyer, Captain
Miss Mary Winslow
Miss Laura Merriam
Miss Hildegarde Margo

Third Place—Team No. 2.
Mrs. C. D. Langhorn, Captain
Mrs. R. A. Harlow
Miss Helen Hunt
Miss Marjorie Smith

Miners and Trainmen Teams

First Place—Team No. 7. (H. C. Frick Coke Company)
H. A. Sigafes, Captain
Wm. Shaw
John Birsky
Walter Kuhns
Johns Donahue
Elmer Moody

Second Place—Team No. 3. (Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.)
John Pierce, Captain
John Schroeder
F. Jones
J. I. Bennett
James Higgins
A. Bennett

Third Place—Team No. 5. (Price-Pancoast Coal Company)
Thomas Cook, Captain
Abraham Pearson
Sam Clifford
David Kinsey
Robert Reed

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Boy Scout Teams

First Place—Team No. 2. Hull House Troop, Chicago, Ill.
Ben Abrahamson, Captain
Joe Mittleman
Nathan Feldman
Joe Abrahamson
Clarence Hofman

Second Place—Team No. 5. Washington, D. C.
Fred C. Reed, Captain
Albert Byrne
Charles Hart
George Matamoris
Ben Byrne
Walter Allison

Third Place—Team No. 11. Washington, D. C.
Wm. Thompson, Captain
F. Smith
G. Guy
K. Flemer
C. Darnall
A. Carpenter

Illinois Division, American Red Cross Field Corps

First Place—Team No. 4. Sergt. Elmer Hornburg, in charge.
Private Rudolph Heller
Private Arthur R. Butler
Private Lawrence A. Gruel
Private Jacob Natowitz

Second Place—Team No. 1. Sergt. Edward Moore, in charge.
Private H. M. Heffelfinger
Private J. J. Murphy
Private Albert Magnan
Private George J. Smith

Third Place—Team No. 2. Sergt. Clifford Conlon, in charge.
Private Arthur McKibbin
Private Stewart O'Neill
Private George Corbridge
Private Chas. Holland

Police and Firemen Teams

First Place—Team No. 2. Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.
S. B. Chaffee, Captain
J. R. Hood
F. S. Strawser
J. H. B. Swain
W. H. Tarry

Second Place—Team No. 1. Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.
W. H. Fugett, Captain
C. Ford
L. E. Beach
J. Bennett
B. W. Thompson

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Third Place—Team No. 6. Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. A. Fryckberg, Captain.
John Freeman
Charles Rankin
John Harvey
Wm. Faulkner
John McGlade

Right on time the exhibitions were started by the evacuation of wounded at sea, a drill by the United States Naval Hospital Corps. This was executed with great precision, and was in fact the most spectacular event of the afternoon. At 4 p. m. two mine accidents were illustrated. The former was a fall of roof and the latter a gas explosion. Capt. W. A. May, Vice-President and General Manager of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, had sent a special team for this exhibition. Captain May, who is one of the most progressive mining men in the country, was one of the first to take up first aid instruction in the mines under his management. His interest in this subject has never flagged. Among the members of the Pennsylvania Coal Company team was Mr. Roberts, a Scotch miner, whose interest, in view of his long service as miner, has done much to popularize First Aid in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. For the success of this event the American Red Cross is also indebted to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, which kindly detailed Mr. J. W. Paul, E. M., to take charge of the mine rescue helmet demonstration. These helmets are now so well known in the coal mining regions that they possess no novelty there, but they were a wholly strange sight to the majority of the audience present.

The outcome of the exhibition drill by the Illinois Field Corps, American Red Cross, was wholly unexpected. After a brief drill immediately in front of the grandstand, Dr. G. M. Blech, of Chicago, Director of this corps, took occasion in a brief speech to present a beautiful sword to Major Charles Lynch, in charge of the First Aid Department, American Red Cross. Dr. Blech stated that this sword was presented on behalf of his command as a mark of appreciation of the services which Major Lynch had rendered it. The latter, in accepting the sword, expressed his appreciation of the kindness which prompted its presentation.

At 5 p. m. the winners of the first prizes were marched in order to the front of the grandstand, where M. Gustav Ador, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, acting as President of the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, presented the teams with handsome silver cups and the individual members of these winning teams with special medals. These cups and medals were furnished by the American Red Cross.

This concluded what was from many points of view the most successful first aid competition ever held in America. Probably the most distinguished audience which had ever been assembled on an occasion of this character in America was in attendance. On no other occasion of like character have so many different classes of teams participated, and certainly no better first aid work can ever have been done in a contest in this or in any other country.

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THE RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE AND THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

THERE was much of special interest to Red Cross Nurses in the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, and many of the nursing committees were represented by delegates, official and unofficial.

Misses Maxwell, Nevins, McIsaac and Delano were appointed by the Secretary of State to represent the nursing organizations affiliated with the American Red Cross; and there were also present members of the Red Cross Nursing Service committees of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, Virginia, Ohio, Connecticut, and North Carolina.

The Pennsylvania Board of Registration for Nurses submitted a statement and recommendation concerning the Philadelphia School for Nurses, which claims to represent the "Order of the International Red Cross." Miss Ida F. Giles, president of the Pennsylvania State Nurses Association, and a member of the Examining Board, was in Washington one day during the Conference in the interest of this measure. While the International Red Cross Conference would have no legal jurisdiction in a case of this kind, a resolution was adopted stating that no such organization was recognized by them.

The session on nursing service was opened by the following paper: "Training and Enrollment of Red Cross Nurses; Their Duties in War and in Disaster," Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman, National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service.

The Countess de Pourtales, a member of the Central Committee of Ladies of the French Red Cross, gave an interesting account of the services of their nurses in Morocco.

A report was read by Madame Panas, who has organized the nursing service in France, on "The Instruction and Progress of Dispensary Schools for Nurses." They depend upon a volunteer service, and she says of it:

"Ladies belonging to all ranks of society, moved by humanitarian and patriotic sentiments, come in numbers to our dispensary schools in order to be able to devote themselves to our soldiers and to our wounded in time of war or public disaster.

"They divide their time between their household duties and the 'Dispensary.' They live the two-fold life of consecration to their home and to their country. They do it with all the more love and devotion since they may some day have to assist their sons or their brothers, fallen in defense of their country."

There are sixty dispensary schools, with uniform instruction. A simple diploma is granted at the end of four months; but to receive a superior diploma two years' instruction and sojourn at the hospital are necessary.

Papers on the relation of the Red Cross to the Army and Navy in time of war were read by the Surgeons-General of those services; and the present status of anti-typhoid inoculation was presented by Major F. F. Russell, Medical Corps U. S. A. During the Spanish-American war there were 20,738 cases of typhoid. Since the introduction of anti-typhoid inoculation in the Army over 100,000 persons have been given this preventive treatment with no untoward results. During the summer of 1911, 20,000 troops were mobilized on the Mexican border. They were in camp during the four hottest months of the year, with only two cases of typhoid developing, both of which ended in recovery. This is believed to be due to the compulsory preventive measures practiced.

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The exposition which was open during the entire conference attracted much attention. A section was devoted exclusively to the nursing exhibit. This comprised various maps, charts, and photographs illustrating the organization and activities of our committees and enrolled nurses. Panoramic views showed graphically the three branches of our nursing service. Emergency nursing had for a background a city in ruins; War Nursing an army encampment, with a hospital tent in the foreground, Rural Nursing was shown in a mountain region, with a visiting nurse waiting at the door of a cabin, her horse standing in the background.

Through the cooperation of the District of Columbia Red Cross Nursing Committee and the kindness of our enrolled Red Cross Nurses, one nurse was always in charge of the nursing section, ready to answer the many questions of a constant stream of visitors.

An emergency relief tent was set up near the exposition building, not only for use but as a model. This was in charge of an Army and Navy Red Cross Nurse, especially assigned to this duty.

The Japanese exhibit was most popular, and two life-size models of Red Cross nurses, in hospital and field uniforms, were constantly surrounded by a group of admirers. They were, however, most circumspect nurses, for they looked neither to the right nor the left, speaking not. A nurse's basket was exhibited by Tokumatsu Noda and received a medal of honor. It consisted of a nickel-plated irrigation can with a capacity of about two quarts. The tubing, dressings and instruments were packed in the can, the cover serving as an instrument tray.

Receptions were given to Red Cross Nurses and their friends at the Walter Reed Army General Hospital, the Naval Hospital and the District of Columbia Nurses' Club.

The Red Cross Societies of the world have agreed to raise a fund to be known as the Florence Nightingale Foundation. A special committee was appointed to make recommendations concerning this fund, with Sir John Furley of the St. John Ambulance Association as chairman. Miss Boardman and Miss Delano were asked to serve on this committee.

It was agreed that a medal, accompanied by a certificate on vellum, to be called the Florence Nightingale Medal, should be instituted, and that six of such medals, to be increased to the number of twelve in the event of a great war, should be available annually; that they should be granted only to trained nurses who may have especially distinguished themselves by great and exceptional devotion to the sick and wounded in peace or war.

No country may propose more than one candidate for this medal annually, the final award being made by the International Red Cross Committee, at Geneva.

The awarding of these medals to nurses will be akin to the bestowal of the Victoria Cross to British soldiers for "bravery in action," and will be the highest honor which can be paid to any nurse.

A most fitting memorial to one "who rescued from obscurity and shame a noble profession," may this Nightingale medal prove ever an incentive to a higher and higher standard of duty among us.

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THE RED CROSS AND CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

BY N. WORTH BROWN, M. D., AND WALLACE CRAWFORD, M. D.

[The following very interesting report from Dr. N. Worth Brown, who took an active part in these relief operations, has just been received. The Red Cross is deeply indebted to all the faithful and courageous medical men, with their assistants, who did so much for the relief of the sick and wounded in China in the spirit of the Red Cross.—Editor.]

DURING the attack on Nanking by the revolutionary forces there appeared on the field a number of hastily organized bands of Red Cross workers. These were all independent bodies, not representing any particular society, and not under any responsible management. These medical men and their assistants rendered valuable assistance to the conflicting armies by taking over the entire care of the wounded, and are to be especially commended for their faithful work. With the lull that followed the capture of Nanking came the opportunity to prepare for the medical care of the armies preparing to proceed northward on the contemplated expedition against the Imperial forces concentrating in Shantung, Northern Anhwei and Northern Kiangsu. A small effort was made at this time to organize an army medical corps, but the resources of the Republican War Department were entirely inadequate to meet the enormous demand coming from every section for physicians and nurses. To meet this demand several medical organizations were formed and divided into sections for the purpose of following the various divisions of the army. Among these was a body of sixty Red Cross workers organized under the Red Cross Society of China, which proceeded to Nanking, where it organized, at Hsiakwan, a base hospital, in preparation for further work along the line of Tientsin-Pukow Railway. This group of workers was under the leadership of one Japanese and four Chinese physicians, and was supported largely from funds secured among Chinese residing in Japan. To these workers reference will be made later in this report.

The retreating armies of the Imperialists, pursued by the Revolutionists, threw a large amount of work upon a mission hospital at Chuchow, under the care of Dr. E. I. Osgood. His hospital of fifty beds was soon filled with wounded soldiers, and at our suggestion was organized as a Red Cross hospital, the authorization coming from the Kiangan Chapter of the American National Red Cross. A local Red Cross Society was organized among the gentry of Chuchow, and considerable financial assistance given by them to this work. Soon after this, on December 24, 1911, a special appeal was presented to the American Red Cross at Nanking, by Dr. Osgood and Mr. MacCampbell, a representative of the Standard Oil Company, to establish a temporary hospital at Lin Hwai Kwan, a station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, ninety-six miles north of Pukow. This was made at the direct request of General Beh, who was in command of the forces north of the river. Although no important engagements had taken place in that vicinity, still, on account of the large amount of sickness among the troops, this was considered a real need, and Dr. Brown, of Nanking, was authorized to secure an equipment and proceed at once to Lin Hwai Kwan, to establish there a medical work under the Red Cross. An equipment was secured from mission

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hospitals in Nanking, and on December 27th was taken to Lin Hwai Kwan. Mr. MacCambell, of the Standard Oil, and Mr. Joseph Tsi, of the China Import and Export Company, rendered great assistance in transporting our supplies and in securing quarters for us at Lin Hwai Kwan. The temporary hospital was established, with the permission of General Keh, in a temple close to the largest body of troops. The selection of the site proved fortunate, and from the first its usefulness was established. Two small wards, with accommodation for fifteen patients, a dispensary and a surgical dressing room were prepared for use. On the opening day thirty patients were treated in the dispensary and three patients admitted to the hospital. By the third day all the beds were filled and the dispensary patients reached sixty. Dr. Osgood provided us with a capable assistant, Mr. Hah, and later sent up his chief assistant, Dr. Tsu, both of whom proved valuable in this work. Dr. Brown was relieved by Dr. E T. Shields and Dr. William Hardy, both from Szechuan province, and temporarily residing in Shanghai. The work of the hospital and dispensary grew rapidly, and within two weeks the numbers treated each day varied from 70 to 120. During the first month over a thousand treatments were given at the dispensary, in addition to the patients cared for in our wards. Shortly after Doctors Shields and Hardy took charge of this work they realized the opportunity of entertaining the soldiers, and sent to Shanghai for reading matter. As a result a library was opened with about a hundred volumes of modern literature. This was largely patronized by soldiers coming for treatment, and others whose duties gave them a certain amount of leisure. The gentry of Lin Hwai Kwan, and the officers in command of the troops stationed there, and of those passing through, showed much interest in our work, and many made daily visits to the hospital. Toward the end of January the movement of the troops northward led Doctors Shields and Hardy to follow as far as Peng Pu, and later to Kuchen, leaving the work at Lin Hwai Kwan in charge of Dr. Tsu and three assistants. Mr. Joseph Tsu, Mr. Hsu and members of the gentry at Lin Hwai Kwan maintained an active interest in the Red Cross work and rendered innumerable services. The work has continued steadily, and at this time, March 12, a report received shows that an average of sixty treatments a day are being given by Dr. Tsu. Altogether, over three thousand patients have been seen by the doctors in charge of this hospital. We expect to close this work during the next week.

In addition to the work of this hospital, another branch of the Chinese Red Cross has maintained a corps at Lin Hwai Kwan for about six weeks. The dispensary maintained by this corps did, so far as I have been able to learn, excellent work, and assisted us materially in the treatment of out-patients.

Early in January, at the suggestion of Dr. Brown, the plan of utilizing all mission hospitals in the district through which the armies were passing was carried out, and through correspondence and by personal conferences Mr. Shen Tun-ho, Chairman of the Red Cross Society of China, affiliated in Red Cross work the following hospitals:

Chuchow, Hospital of the Foreign Christian Mission, under Dr. Osgood
Tsing Kiang Pu, Presbyterian Mission Hospital, under Dr. Woods.
Hwai An-fu, Presbyterian Hospital, under Dr. Malcolm.
Lu Ho, Foreign Christian Mission Hospital, under Dr. De Vol.
Hwai Yuan, Presbyterian Hospital, under Dr. Cochran.

These hospitals have all cared for soldiers in need of medical attention. It is impossible at this time to give even an approximate estimate of the patients treated, but the numbers must reach far into the thousands. A large part of

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the additional expense of this work among the troops has been met by donations from the Red Cross Society.

The work at Lin Hwai Kwan soon after it was opened was placed directly under the administration of the Red Cross of China, and the financial responsibility of the work has been assumed by this organization. (The final report on Lin Hwai Kwan will be prepared by Dr. Shields. The financial report is in preparation, and will be presented when all accounts have been received.)

The responsibility of establishing and directing the management of all temporary hospitals along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was entrusted by the Kiangan Chapter of the American National Red Cross and the Red Cross Society of China to Dr. Brown. Under his direction investigations were conducted by the physicians on the field as to the location of additional hospitals and dispensaries in this district. Doctors Shields and Hardy visited Feng Yang Fu with this object in view and reported a great deal of sickness among the troops stationed there. Over a hundred were treated during their visit, and it was reported that 500 were off duty on account of illness. In response to an appeal for a medical station at Feng Yang Fu, the Red Cross Society prepared a temporary hospital equipped and supplied for this work, two physicians, Dr. Krumling and Dr. Hardy, volunteered their services, and with the equipment and supplies left for the front. At Nanking they were joined by Dr. Brown. A baggage car was secured from the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad, and all proceeded up the line. On the way it was learned that all but a few hundred of the troops at Feng Yang Fu had left, and were on their way to Ku Cheng, preparatory to making an attack on Nan Hsu-chow. In the light of this information it was decided to push on after the troops, in the hope of establishing a Red Cross hospital closer to the scene of conflict.

At this point it may be well to introduce a report of the work done at Ku Cheng prior to the arrival of Doctors Hardy and Brown.

The hospital at Ku Cheng was opened by Dr. Shields on Sunday, January 28. Doctors Hardy and Krumling (the latter preceded Doctors Hardy and Brown by two days) arriving early Monday morning, when Dr. Shields returned to Pengpu. On Monday 90 patients were treated, on Tuesday 150, and on Thursday morning 40. When Doctors Brown and Crawford arrived the hospital was closed, owing to the advance of troops on Nan Hsu-chow.

The majority of patients treated were Cantonese troops. All were very appreciative. Great assistance was rendered by Mr. Ho Wen-ho, from Dr. Osgood's hospital.

The small equipment was moved to the Red Cross car, secured from General Keh, for the use of the Nan Hsu-chow party.

The following report of the trip to Nan Hsu-chow, and the establishment at that city of a temporary Red Cross hospital will be presented in full.

Feb. 8, 1912. On Monday of last week Dr. Crawford arrived from Shanghai with supplies and equipment for a temporary hospital to be located at Feng Yangfu. On Tuesday Doctors Brown and Crawford went to Hsia Kwan and awaited the additional supplies, which came that day from Shanghai. Taking the early train from Pukow on Wednesday, we proceeded to Lin Hwai Kwan. Upon inquiry we found that most of the six thousand troops stationed there at Feng Yang fu had gone northward to join in the attack on Nan Hsu-chow, leaving behind only a small body of raw recruits. We therefore determined to remain on the train and go as far north as possible, in the hope of establishing the proposed hospital at Nan Hsu-chow. From Mr. Tuckay we obtained permission to use, for the time being, the railway hospital building at Nan Hsu-chow for the Red Cross work. At Peng Pu we met Dr. Shields, who, with Mr. Morris of the Hwai Yuan Presbyterian Mission, had opened a Red Cross dispensary in Mr. Nailor's residence, and was looking after the transportation

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of wounded and sick to Dr. Cochran's hospital at Hwai Yuan. While waiting at Peng Pu for the special train to take us on, we assisted in transferring several wounded soldiers to the boat for Hwai Yuan. About 9 P. M. our train pulled out for Kucheng. We left Dr. Shields in charge of the Red Cross station at Peng Pu. We arrived at Kucheng at midnight, and early in the morning were greeted by Doctors Hardy and Krumling.

A party of Red Cross men, Dr. Shi, Mr. Li, a Japanese nurse and a few others who had come up with us from Ling Hwai Kwan decided to remain at Kucheng, so we closed our temporary station and Doctors Hardy and Krumling joined us on our baggage car. This baggage car was the best we could secure, and as it was reserved for our exclusive use, we prepared it for living and dispensary purposes. We left Kucheng at about 11 A. M. for Nan Hsu Chow. About two and one-half miles below Ren Chow, twenty-five miles below Nan Hsu-chow, our train was wrecked by the spreading of rails loosened by the Imperialists. The first two cars were badly wrecked, and the third considerably damaged. Our car, fortunately, escaped injury. The accident, however, materially interfered with the preparation of our midday meal, at which Dr. Brown was officiating as cook.

Owing to the absence of a competent engineer the repairing of the roadbed was impossible, and we prepared to spend the night on board the car. We were extremely anxious to proceed and be of some service at the front. This delay was very disappointing.

On Saturday, hearing that fighting was taking place some distance to the north, Doctors Krumling, Hardy, Crawford and Brown, accompanied by Mr Prescott, a press representative, started on up the line to secure more trustworthy information. After walking some twenty li, we divided; Doctors Crawford and Hardy were selected to make the trip north on foot, while the rest of the party returned to the Red Cross car. Dr. Crawford and Dr. Hardy pushed on and reached Nan Hsu Chow, a distance of seventy-five li, arriving there a few hours after the city had been captured by the Revolutionists. Here they learned that a severe battle had taken place, and that the railroad hospital was already filled with wounded. Forty wounded had been brought in by the Army Sanitary Corps and partially cared for. Realizing the importance of securing surgical dressings and supplies, our doctors decided to return to the Red Cross car for our equipment. The discovery of a handcar at Nan Hsu-chow made the trip down much easier. They reached the car at 3:30 A. M., and by 4:00 A. M. Dr. Crawford and Dr. Brown, with a good quantity of supplies started back on the handcar for Nan Hsu-chow, leaving Doctors Hardy and Krumling in charge of the car Doctors Brown and Crawford reached Nan Hsu-chow at eight o'clock Sunday morning, and at once opened the hospital as a Red Cross station The whole day, without intermission, was spent in dressing wounded soldiers. At five o'clock in the afternoon the first attempt was made to secure some food and a few moments' rest. We were unable on this first day to keep any record of the number treated. Several operations were performed under a general anesthetic.

During the afternoon we were joined by Dr. Pang, surgical assistant to Dr. Ridgeway, of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. (Dr. Ridgeway was at Su Chow fu, where he makes his headquarters.)

The office of the hospital, the operating room and the wards had been located and the equipment of the hospital entirely destroyed. We therefore ordered enough beds to accommodate all who were on the floors, and with our equipment fitted up a very serviceable operating room, and are prepared to do all kinds of work. The hospital now contains over fifty wounded and about forty soldiers with minor wounds come in daily for dressings.

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On Monday, at midnight, we were surprised by the arrival of Dr. Hardy, who brought with him additional supplies and provisions. Durng the past two days efforts have been made to adjust the management and arrange a staff of assistants. In this and in many other ways the services of Dr. Pang have been invaluable, and we hope some token of appreciation will be presented to him for his cordial assistance.

The rapid advancement of troops northward makes it seem advisable to close up the work at Peng Pu and concentrate our energies at Nan Hsu-chow, which will serve well as a hospital base for Red Cross work, should fighting take place between here and Su Chow fu.

For some unknown reason, although the road has been repaired, the train to which our Red Cross car is attached has not yet arrived. Dr. Krumling has remained with the car and the remainder of the outfit, and is doing a general dispensary work among the advancing troops.

It is hoped that the hospital here can affiliate with other Red Cross parties which may come up the line, and that they will send the wounded here for proper hospital treatment. We understand that an efficient Red Cross corps from Peking is established at Su Chow fu, so that it will be unnecessary to open up work farther north than this.

We hope to co-operate with them in case of any serious engagements.

This report will give a general idea of what has been done to date and our plans for future work. We trust that it will be satisfactory to the Red Cross Society.

The day following the writing of the above report Dr. Brown left for Peng Pu. The Red Cross car had been returned to Peng Pu, and arrangements had been made to attach it to the next train going north. Dr. Krumling went with the car and joined Dr. Crawford at Nan Su Chow. After the writing of the above report the hospital was organized on a more systematic basis; all soldiers were provided with beds and good food. With the equipment furnished, a first-class operating room was fitted up. Besides the daily dressings, a large number of minor and a few major operations were performed. For two weeks after our arrival all the available space in the hospital was filled. During the last week most of the patients were ready to be discharged and returned to duty. The hospital was under our administration from February 3 to February 29. During this period from forty-five to fifty-six beds were occupied. Besides the care of these in-patients, a regular dispensary was maintained for the dressing of minor wounds, general injuries and medical cases. During the month 1,222 treatments were given in the dispensary. On February 29, upon the return of Dr. Brown, the hospital was closed and the few remaining patients were left in charge of Dr. Pang.

Our efforts were heartily appreciated by the commanders of the troops, who made frequent visits to the hospital. We were everywhere cordially received and shown every consideration, especially by the staff and employes of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

It only remains to report the work of the station at Peng Pu. The work at Peng Pu was opened by Dr. Shields on January 26. With the assistance of Mr. Morris and one of Dr. Osgood's nurses, a dispensary was maintained there for about three weeks, during the time that the advancing troops made that one of their regular bases. Large numbers of troops were continually passing through and stopping for a few days en route. The dispensary was popular, and very many availed themselves of this opportunity to secure treatment. All severe cases were transferred to Hwai Yuan in boats towed by the Hwai Yuan hospital launch, which Dr. Cochran loaned for this purpose. This launch made trips every other day between Peng Pu and Hwai Yuan for the purpose of

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conveying the sick and wounded. Among those cared for in this manner were two officers, with the rank of "General," who underwent serious operations at the Hwai Yuan Hospital, and have since entirely recovered. A case of small-pox developed in one of the camps at Peng Pu and was brought to the Red Cross station. This case was isolated in a small out-building and cared for until his death. Mr. Webster, of Chin-kiang, came up to Peng Pu at our request and assisted us for one week. The Red Cross work was located near the large railway bridge crossing the Hwai River, in the former residence of Mr. Nailor. The property was loaned to us for this purpose by Mr. Tuckay, of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

It is my hope to add to this a few supplementary reports covering some details which may be obtained from the doctors who had charge of the local Red Cross stations. The hospital at Ling Hwai Kwan will be closed this week and the total statistics from this work will then be presented. A report from the various mission hospitals working in this district should also be included.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation of the faithful and conscientious work done by the physicians who volunteered for this arduous work, accompanied, as it was, with a certain amount of danger, a large amount of hardship and hard work. The physicians engaged in the work were Doctors Shields, Harding, Krumling, Crawford, Pang, and Tsu. Others who have assisted us are Messrs. MacCampbell, Morris, and Webster. A number of trained nurses from Dr. Osgood's hospital at Chuchow gave us their valuable assistance. Mr. Joseph Tsu was a great help in opening and maintaining our work in Ling Hwai Kwan. The China Import and Export Company, at Hsia Kwan, Nanking, has treated us with the greatest kindness and courtesy, especially in the transportation of supplies. Dr. Gaynor, of Nanking, made it possible for us to secure on a day's notice the supplies and equipment for the Ling Hwai Kwan Hospital. Dr. Osgood, of Chuchow, has put himself to no small inconvenience by giving us his surgical assistant, Dr. Tsu, and a number of his trained assistants. The Standard Oil Company's agent at Ling Hwai Kwan, Mr. Ching, gave us a most cordial reception at his headquarters, which we used for sleeping apartments during our stay in that city. Mr. Tuckay, manager of the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, deserves our gratitude for giving up the use of the residence at Peng Pu and the hospital and residence at Nan Hsu Chow. Dr. Cochran and the Presbyterian Mission at Hwai Yuan were extremely generous in permitting us to use their launch whenever needed. The station agents and telegraph operators on the railway were extremely obliging on all occasions. Dr. Pang, at Nan Hsu Chow, who had lost all of his personal goods, and even most of the clothing he was wearing, at the hands of looters, helped us in every way possible, and deserves our gratitude. To Dr. Tsu, whose faithful services at Ling Hwai Kwan have maintained the hospital there, a work long to be remembered both by the troops and by the people, and whose kindly ways have endeared him to the gentry of the city, we must express our deepest thanks.

Let me also personally express my hearty thanks and appreciation of the consideration which has been shown me and my associates by the Chinese Red Cross organization, and especially by Mr. Shen Tuh-ho. Our work has been lightened by the thoughtfulness with which every need has been supplied. It has been a great pleasure for us to be associated in this work among the sick and wounded, and the knowledge that we have been of service to this great land in its struggle for freedom will be our compensation.

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CHINESE CONCEPTION OF NEUTRALITY AND RED CROSS WORK

BY W. W. PETER, M. D.

The report given below has been received from Shanghai. It is interesting to see that the Red Cross was little comprehended at first in China. As Dr. Peter says: "Should China engage in war in the future there would undoubtedly be a clearer conception of the work of the Red Cross Society."

Miss Clark, librarian of the Boone University Library, at Woo Chang, in visiting the Red Cross headquarters lately, gave some interesting accounts of Red Cross work in the hospital at Woo Chang. The wounded Chinese would inquire of the kindly women who ministered to them, "Are you not afraid?" (as the fighting in and around the city was very active), to which the reply was always, "Oh, no; we are under the Red Cross flag." The confidence of these women was not absolute, however, as the understanding of the Red Cross protection is still in an embryonic stage in China.

[Of special interest is Dr. Peter's last sentence in his report, as it deals with a question on which the American Red Cross made an interesting report, by Mr. Joshua R. Clark, Jr., at the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, just held in Washington.—Editor.]

ONE morning in front of a temporary Red Cross hospital on the Nankin-Tientsin Railway, there appeared sixteen coolies bearing eight stretchers. The man in charge said they had been ordered to transfer all the patients in the hospital to the depot, from where they were to be moved by train to another place. Thinking that these men had come from headquarters, the Chinese nurses in charge allowed the patients to be placed in the stretchers.

As some of the patients were being carried away the foreign doctor who was in charge came in to begin his day's work. He asked to see the General's order. He knew that only an impending battle, a sudden shift in the position of the army or some emergency would lead the General to give such an order, and he was anxious to learn the exact cause.

The man in charge of the coolies said that there was no such order.

"But why are you carrying out these patients?" asked the doctor. "Has anything happened?"

"No. But we came to get the revolutionary soldiers."

"Why?"

"Well, you see by these badges that we are members of the Red Cross. We belong in Nanking, but all the fighting down there has ceased, and we came up to help out at this place."

"That is very kind of you," said the foreign doctor, "but most of the revolutionary soldiers are in too serious a condition to be moved. Take some of the imperial soldiers instead, and thus give us more room. I will point out those that can be moved without danger."

"I will not take imperial soldiers. We do not offer the Red Cross to any but our own soldiers," was the astonishing reply.

The Chinese have no adequate conception of neutrality. There is no such word in their language. The term they now use came from Japan only re-

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cently. In previous wars their wounded enemies were prisoners of war, to be killed on the field of battle or to be left alone, whichever was the more convenient. And in this war, at least around Hankow, there was a tendency to minister only to the wounded of their own side. Some of the soldiers detailed to do ambulance work were fully armed, and occasionally took an active part in the fighting. It was hard to enforce the rules laid down by the Geneva convention, even in those organizations controlled by foreigners. Some of the soldiers, mostly Hunanese, were members of a "Dare to Die" society, and wore the cross as an insignia of their order. This led to confusion on the battlefield, and a disregarding of the rules usually enforced elsewhere in the world. Each side knew that the other side was partisan. And without neutrality it was impossible to do the most effective kind of relief work.

Another difficulty foreign doctors experienced in their attempts to co-operate with the Chinese in doing Red Cross work was that they found it difficult to understand the purpose of the Red Cross Society as defined by the Geneva convention.

Some Chinese thought that the organization existed for the mutual protection of its members. The doing of actual relief work was not necessary, the only requirements being the payment of an unusually large entrance fee and a willingness to pay still more money from time to time. Then one could paint a large red cross above the doors of home and shop and wear a large red cross badge somewhere on the outer garment. Dr. Merrine, President of the Central China Branch of the China Medical Missionary Association, tells of a gentleman of Wuchang who offered $300.00 for the protection of himself and family by the Association; another wanted his grandson to be a Red Cross nurse, but himself to wear the protecting badge; others who had subscribed money wanted their families to live in Red Cross quarters.

It is not difficult to understand the reason for these misconceptions of the Chinese. What does "The Red Ten Character Society" mean to you? The title is perhaps meaningless. So is the term Red Cross Society meaningless to the Chinese.

The cross to the people of Christian nations has a sacred meaning. Mercy, kindness, unselfishness and love are inseparable association suggested by the word. But to the people of China the sign of the cross is merely the arithmetical sign for the numeral ten. And it means as much to them as the sign of any of our numerals means to us. And the best they could do when it came to translating "Red Cross Society" into Chinese was, "The Red Ten Character Society." This term is literal, but vague, and allows of almost any interpretation as to the purpose of its existence.

This revolution has been a great teaching force among the Chinese. More and more they are coming to understand the viewpoints of the Western nations as to the functions of various institutions. Should China engage in war in the future there will undoubtedly be a clearer conception of the work of the Red Cross Society. Until now the Geneva convention has failed to provide for the condition presented in this war. The Imperial Chinese Red Cross Society, recognized by the convention, worked with the Imperial army. In consequence every fighting center had its several local Red Cross Societies for taking care of the revolutionary soldiers. Some official provision will have to be made for Red Cross work in countries engaged in civil war.

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FAMINE IN CHINA

Report by Charles W. Harvey, of the General Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China and Korea.

Shanghai, March 20, 1912.

HON. W. J. CALHOUN, *American Legation, Peking.*

DEAR SIR:

In response to your request I beg to submit the following report of conditions in the famine districts of Central China, based upon a recent tour of investigation and upon interviews with the workers, Chinese and foreign, in this district.

Location of the Famine District.

You are famliar with the fact that the worst famine conditions this year are found in North Anhui and North Kiangsu provinces.

My personal investigation included a trip up the Grand Canal from Chin Kiang to Ching Kianspu, and a journey by cart through the districts north of the latter city in the section lying east of the Grand Canal and north of the old bed of the Yellow River.

Causes of Famine.

Mr. C. D. Jameson, the engineer sent out by the Red Cross of America, and Rev. E. C. Lobestine, secretary of the Central China Famine Relief Committee, and for years a resident of Hwoiyuan, one of the centers of the famine district in Anhui, both point out that the famine conditions are entirely due to the lack of proper drainage of the Hwai River in north Anhui, and of the Ih and Shu Rivers in North Kiangsu, doubtless due in part to the sudden change in the outlet of the Yellow River and the peculiar relation of the Grand Canal to the surrounding country.

The crops of these regions have been destroyed for the third year in succession, making an unprecedented condition of need.

In addition to this, I discovered that whereas every one reported that in former years hundreds of thousands of people had deserted their homes and gone to the cities to beg, or further south for work, this year there was scarcely any considerable migration noticeable, due to the disturbed condition of the country, the presence of looting bands of robbers and soldiers, and the unrest due to the revolution. The people preferred death at home to the uncertainties of any attempt at migration.

The famine is therefore not due to causes within the control of the people, but to causes which the people of these particular districts are unable, unaided, to prevent.

Mr. Jameson has said that "there are no engineering difficulties in the way of controlling the rivers, lowering the flood level and reclaiming the waste land. It is purely a question of money and time."

Extent and Nature of the Famine.

Some experiences from our trip will best illustrate the condition of the people. At Chin Kiang we noticed the first signs that we were approaching this district

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by the large number of beggars living in mat sheds and existing by begging. Dr. James Woods, in charge of the relief work of North Kiangsu, and for eighteen years a resident in this section, pointed out that these were not in real distress, as their faces were still healthy in appearance and had a color that we soon noticed was absent from the thousands we saw in the days following in the country districts. These were professional beggars or parasites created by the famine conditions, but not the worst sufferers from it. They had been able to migrate, and would probably live.

As we went north of the Grand Canal the number of beggars and the urgency and reality of their cries increased. We soon were able to detect the peculiar wan face of the real sufferers and the signs of bloating, which told of rapidly approaching death. On arrival at Ching Kiangpu crowds of beggars filled the streets and persistently followed with their cries, "Foreign teacher, pity us. Give us a cash." Everywhere in the city we noted little children with a bit of twisted straw in their hats, denoting that they were for sale. The prices ranged from 30 cents to $1.00 for a boy or a girl. We were told that there were few able to buy. This city of over 100,000 population, the business and official center of this district, had been completely looted last autumn by the soldiers and populace, with a loss of $10,000,000, we were informed by the gentry. This has added greatly to the distress of the district, as it has not only rendered the local gentry unable to assist in relief, as was done last year, but has also left little food or provisions available for purchase or use in the famine district surrounding the city Most of the stores and shops are closed, and little of anything anywhere for sale.

In spite of the persistent cries of the beggars in the city, we soon discovered that the worst suffering is not in the city, but in the country.

The country is more wooded than much of Chihli. The houses are made of mud, with thatched roofs, and are more numerous than in a similar section of Chihli, showing a very large population

Some sections showed effects of former inundations by floods and were too wet for cultivation without draining There was nothing to indicate any reason why this should not be a prosperous section of China, except for these constantly recurring floods The land, the climate and the people all showed great possibilities.

The signs of distress were not hard to discover. Travel on the roads was very light. No goods were being transported for sale. There were no tea shops or restaurants on the road or in the villages through which we passed. Not one cart was seen except our own in the entire country trip. Animals of any kind were seldom seen. In half a day's travel by careful observation I counted but one donkey, three cattle, which were being used in cultivating the soil, two chickens, no cats, but ten dogs. These were all near the villages. We would go for miles without seeing any sign of animal life In reply to our inquiries, they invariably said, "They have all been eaten." The spring is coming on, with no animals for the cultivation of the soil or seed with which to plant it.

In a journey of three days through the country in which we investigated carefully the homes of the people, we never discovered in a single instance a person smoking tobacco or drinking tea No children were seen at play. No grain, meat, vegetables or foodstuffs of any kind, except the bark of trees, dried grass, wild garlic and roots were seen. We found no sign of clothing anywhere, except the rags on the backs of the people; no bedding or extra clothing in the homes, few farming implements, nothing that could possibly be transferred into money, except an occasional piece of furniture and the doors of the houses or rafters in the thatched roofs In many places we noted the absence of doors in the homes and saw the mud walls of houses stripped of roofs, which

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we soon found had been used for fuel or exchanged for food earlier in the fight for life. We frequently saw men with wheelbarrows on which were loaded the smoked rafters of their homes, which they were taking to town to exchange for food to feed, as we were told, "eight mouths for one day."

On the first morning out of Ching Kiangpu we met a man pushing a wheelbarrow containing a low, flat basket, in which was huddled the starving forms of his wife and child, and by her side a few pieces of charred wood, which he

SCENES FROM THE FAMINE-STRICKEN REGIONS OF CHINA

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hoped to exchange in the city for food to keep life a little longer. Deserted houses were a common sight, due to the death or flight of the owners. In most cases the houses were entirely stripped before desertion. In some cases the door opening was sealed with mud bricks by some one who hoped to return. A common sight throughout the country was men, women and children in the field digging roots and grass, similar to the sight common in north China, except in these cases the weeds and roots were for food instead of fuel. It was a very common sight to see the trees surrounding the homes stripped of bark to the branches, to be used for food.

We entered scores of homes in many sections of the district, and invariably found dried elm and willow bark, grass, weeds, roots and garlic the only food. This is boiled, cut up very fine and eaten without seasoning or addition of any kind. I shall never forget one little mud hut, without door, window or furniture, on the mud floor of which sat a young woman of twenty-two with a child of two years lying on his face moaning. When I asked why he moaned she replied without comment, "I cannot get him to eat any more grass. He is starving to death."

In all our visits to the homes of these starving peasants there was no begging, no appeals to our pity, no tales of their sufferings, no tears, no emotion, but simply the one sentence over and over again, "Wo men E ssu liao"; "We are starving to death." Unlike the beggars so common in the cities, these people a few years ago were successful farmers and laborers, unaccustomed to the life of begging, who have been driven into starvation by the floods and had not learned to beg. We found several homes in which only children were left, and in one home a single little child of eight years, huddled in a corner with a bowl of cooked bark and weeds, which she was eating with chopsticks. She was the last of the family left. The workers in the famine relief said it was usual for the father to die first, then the mother, then the older children and the younger children last of all, showing that affection and self-sacrifice persisted even under these conditions.

The absence of emaciated people such as we were accustomed to see in pictures of famines in India was striking. In India starvation comes from the absence of all food. Here it is the result of poisoning by eating food without nourishment. The people in this section were not emaciated. In fact, at first sight many seemed in good condition, until Dr. Wood pointed out the signs of swelling, due to poisoning of the system from the kind of food eaten. He told us that when swelling began the chances of life, even if placed under favorable conditions, is very slight, and that death usually follows within ten days. In a little village one morning, in conversation with the elder of the village, a man of seventy-two, with many signs of former strength and vigor, I commented on his age and evident strength. Pointing to his swollen feet and legs, he replied, "I still have five days to live." He made no further comment and no appeal for help. These signs we saw again and again during the journey.

New graves were noticeable in many places, and occasionally we saw a dead body wrapped in matting by the roadside. There were no signs of cannabalism, which is surprising in view of the condition facing them, nor did we learn of any attempts at organized robbery, such as we should expect under such conditions, except the looting started by the soldiers in the cities. We repeatedly inquired if children were being sold in the country districts, and the reply always was, "Who would buy them? We will give them away."

When starting through this district we were warned not to get out of the cart, as there might be danger of robbery or personal violence, in view of the starving condition of the people in the country through which we passed. Soldiers were accordingly sent to escort us. These we soon saw were unneces-

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sary, as there were no signs of any attempt to molest us in any way except the pressure of the throng at the gates of the relief stations, and this not to harm us.

It is difficult to estimate the outcome unless speedy relief comes. There is no food supply in the country districts through which we passed, no money with which to buy food if it were for sale, and practically nothing saleable from which money could be obtained.

Dr. Woods, who has passed through a number of famines and has had wide experience in famine conditions, says it is impossible to state the number who will die if unrelieved, as they have a wonderful way of pulling through under the most terrible conditions, but he says a very conservative estimate for North Kiangsu is 800,000 to 1,000,000. Mr. Lobenstine places the number at 2,500,000 for the district of North Anhui and North Kiangsu combined.

From personal observation of the conditions it would seem that practical depopulation of this great farming country must be the outcome but for outside assistance. All agreed that conditions are worse than the great famine of 1907.

Extent and Methods of Relief.

I visited two of the stations for famine relief carried on by the Central China Famine Relief Committee. We thoroughly investigated the relief work in operation, talked over the plans of the Chinese and the foreigners in charge, and with those being relieved, and I am convinced that the relief is sanely and economically conducted; effective in relieving the suffering of the people; in helping to prevent the repetition of famine conditions; does not pauperize those helped, but rather encourages self-help; and that every dollar is honestly administered.

There is no distribution of money, since this method offers such opportunities for "squeeze," and also tends to bring speculators in foodstuffs into the district, who raise the price of food and grow rich on the sufferings of the poor. In all the relief now being administered, foodstuffs are purchased by the committee at wholesale prices, then shipped into the district and delivered personally to those needing it, so that all the middlemen's profits are avoided, and the price of food is not raised in the surrounding cities for those still able to buy their own.

At Yu Kou, the first station visited, we found 2,500 tickets had been issued, providing for 12,500 people. Except in certain cases, such as in the homes where the parents had died, no tickets are distributed unless in exchange for work to be done. In visiting through the country we saw men engaged in digging trenches to drain their farms. The local drainage now being carried on is a part of the larger scheme of drainage which is contemplated for the entire section if sufficient funds are available. It is believed by engineers and those living in this district that this scheme, if carried out, will go far toward preventing future recurrences of the floods which have caused these famines.

Distribution of food is made once in ten days, and is given in advance for work to be done, since no one has any food with which to start.

The food given out consists of bean cake and rice. Rice alone could not be given in sufficient bulk to satisfy their appetites, and bean cake alone has been found insufficiently nutritious. Both together furnish the best cheap food material.

Relief had just started at the first place, and had been in operation for two weeks at the latter, but the difference in the vigor of the people was already noticeable, and a marked difference in their spirit. One sad sight at these stations, however, was to see so many staggering in for their portion of food with signs of swelling, indicating that relief had come too late for them.

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I was very much impressed with the policy of the committee in appropriating no money for relief in new districts until they could appropriate sufficient to carry the particular district until the harvest, so that no relief is started and then discontinued, allowing the people to die after once receiving help.

The committee was giving relief at about ten centers in this entire district to an average of 10,000 people, or approximately 100,000 in all.

Estimated Cost of Relief.

The relief of Sun Chia Tzu to each person was as follows: 7 oz. of rice at 3 1-2 cash per oz., or 7 cash; 10 oz. of bean cake, costing 17 cash, or a total of 24 cash per person per day, or 72 cents per month per person. Averaging five people to a family, it requires about $3.60 per month to keep a man at work and support a family. This must be kept up about three months, until the next harvest, which means slightly over $2 per person, or $10 silver per home. A liberal estimate would be $3 silver per person, or $15 per home. Estimating 1,000,000 people for North Kiangsu, it would require approximately $2,000,000 to save this region, and $3,000,000 to save the 1,500,000 in North Anhui and the other portion of the famine district at the present rate of relief.

As Mr. Jameson, Dr. Woods and others pointed out to us, there is sufficient necessary reclamation work in the districts to employ every able-bodied man and thus feed the famine sufferers, while at the same time reclaiming this district from becoming a depopulated and desolate swamp. I could discover no insurmountable difficulties in the way of bringing relief to a large portion of the people except through the lack of funds. Foodstuffs can be procured elsewhere, transported and administered through the entire district, if funds are available. Since such large numbers were approaching the stage when the swelling commences, and consequently almost certain death, every day's delay of course greatly lessens the chances of relieving the people. Those in the districts assured me that in two weeks conditions would be very acute unless help arrived.

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PNEUMONIC PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA

REVIEW BY W. C. RUCKER, M. S., M. D., ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, OF REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

ON THE 12th of October, 1910, two hunters entered the little village of Manchourie. They were loaded down with marmot skins, which, because of the exceptional demand for these hides by the European and American markets, had become quite valuable. One of the hunters staggered beneath his load, and complained to his companion of a headache and a racking cough which brought up a blood-colored sputum. That night he died, and by Christmas Day 400 people in this little village had lost their lives.

While this was the first case of the epidemic of pneumonic plague in Manchuria, it should not be regarded as the beginning of the outbreak. Almost simultaneously the disease appeared at Harbin, and a little later it broke out at Tsitsihar, and then spreading out along the lines of travel, it occupied more and more territory, with an ever-increasing radius.

There exists in Mongolia and Northeastern Manchuria a certain rodent, the *Arctomys bobac,* which is called by the Russians the tarbagan, and by English-speaking people, the marmot. This animal, which is about the size of a good-sized hare, is valuable because of its fur, which is used for lining cloaks, and its fat, which possesses a low freezing point. Recently, enterprising furriers have found that by dyeing these furs they could be sold to unsophisticated buyers as sable. The result has been a greatly increased demand for tarbagan skins.

Formerly this industry was almost entirely in the hands of the native hunters of Mongolia and Northwestern Manchuria, but the increased demands of the European and American markets raised the price of the skins and attracted a large number of Shantung coolies, who hunted indiscriminately, and often cooked and ate the flesh of this animal. Experienced hunters knew that the mute, staggering marmots were afflicted with a disease which was dangerous to man, and they therefore let them severely alone. The Shantung men, on the contrary, were unfamiliar with this important fact.

The season for the taking of marmot skins extends from mid-August to mid-October, when, with the advent of cold weather, the margot buries itself in its subterranean dwelling and begins hibernation. The hunters now hurry into the towns, which are speedily turned into markets for taragan skins. These villages, in most instances a collection of hovels, become overcrowded. Promiscuity is the rule. The cold weather drives the people into the houses, where they huddle together about the fire, eat with their fingers from the same dish, and at night turn the floor into a common bed for all the inmates. As a result, the interchange of fleas and other parasites is extremely easy, and a single coughing, spitting coolie with pneumonic plague may easily infect the entire household. This accounts for the virulence and spontaneity of the local outbreaks, while the fact that the lines of spread of the infection correspond exactly with the routes taken by coolies returning for the Chinese New Year offers an explanation of the means of the spread of the disease.

In five months 65,000 persons lost their lives, and these little, filthy, pest-ridden, frost-bound villages became the theater of as sublime a type of heroism

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as the world has ever seen. There was an international nobility of self-sacrifice, a catholicity of creeds, a casting aside of race prejudice in the splendid labor of the conservation of human lives. Dr. Jackson, a Scotchman, labored for ten days with frozen hands and feet, inspecting suspects, and then succumbed to the disease himself. Major Mesney, a French army surgeon, employed by the Chinese Government at Tientsin College, in training their medico-military men, died of pneumonic plague contracted in treating the sick. Doctors Pi and Chen likewise sacrificed their lives, while a woman Russian physician died in an isolated cantonment while administering relief to a number of Chinese women and children.

Russia sent 375 physicians, hospital stewards, nurses, and sanitarians; Japan loaned the aid of her trained military sanitarians, and America, through the Red Cross, sent the Chief of the Biological Laboratory at Manila. Germany, Great Britain and France each had representatives on the scene. The labors of this international sanitary army is beyond the imagination. The frozen waste, the plague-beleagured towns, the streets, the fields, and the ice of the rivers were strewn with the bodies of the dead. Railway trains were converted into segregation camps, pits were blasted in the stubborn, frozen earth, and there the bodies of the dead were burned. The natives, with that suspicion which is begotten by ignorance, spread disquieting rumors abroad that the Russians had introduced the disease in order that they might secure larger stretches of territory; that the Japanese had hired the Koreans to poison the wells; that the "foreign devils" wished to exterminate the Chinese. At Harbin the usual conflict between the old-time empire methods and modern scientific procedure took place, and had its dramatic ending in the public admission of failure by the head Chinese physician, who delivered up, in the presence of a large audience, the needle which was used to puncture the victims, and admitted his entire inability to combat the disease by the ancient system of treatment. In certain localities the death rate was very high, even reaching 99 per cent. At first railway passenger traffic was entirely suspended, but it soon became apparent that if people could not ride they would walk, and the sanitary authorities very wisely decided to allow the use of railway trains, and gained in this way a careful inspection of the passengers.

The sanitary work was at first greatly hampered by the lack of funds, but about $500,000 was raised by subscriptions from the railways. In addition to this the Chinese Government subscribed 50,000 taels. Finally, in order to standardize the methods for the suppression of the disease, and to lay plans for its future combat, an international conference was held at Mukden. At the request of the State Department, the American Red Cross secured the services of Dr. Richard P. Strong. He went to Manchuria with an assistant and studied the local conditions and the laboratory aspects of the disease for the six weeks preceding the conference. Neither Dr. Strong nor his assistant, Dr. Teague, accepted any remuneration for their services, but the American Red Cross expended $3,000 for their expenses and laboratory equipment. This meeting was of great importance, not only because of the assistance which it brought to the stricken region, but also because of the world-wide dissemination of plague knowledge brought about thereby, and Dr. Strong was one of the leading members of the conference.

With the information obtained from the Commission, and with the regulations they enforced, the Medical Officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service were able to prevent the spread of this epidemic to our own possessions. In Manchuria it gradually ceased. It is not entirely eradicated, however, two cases occurring at Dalney, in October, 1911, among fur dealers.

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[The Editor greatly regrets that, because of the expense of printing, it is constantly necessary to abridge many reports on relief operations after various disasters. For instance, the very interesting article on the "Report of the International Plague Conference," edited by Dr. Richard P. Strong (by Dr. Rucker), has to be curtailed. The work of the corps to which Dr. Rucker belongs is of inestimable value to the country in the prevention of the spread of such epidemics as this pneumonic plague.

The epidemic of pneumonic plague which raged in Manchuria and Northern China during the winter months of 1910-11 caused the death of nearly 50,000 people. No epidemic of this magnitude and nature has occurred in modern times, and as the knowledge concerning epidemic pneumonic plague has been meager, the study of the Manchurian epidemic in all of its features was one of particular importance.

When the epidemic assumed alarming proportions, the Chinese Government, actuated by the highest motives of humanity, invited the eleven foreign powers represented at Pekin to send specialists to attend an International Plague Conference for the purpose of throwing further light upon the nature of the disease and to give advice regarding methods for its prevention. This Conference was held at Mukden, one of the largest cities which suffered severely from the disease.

The proceedings of this International Conference and information gained therefrom, together with the results of certain bacteriological investigations, constitute the present report.

Nothing hitherto has been published which gives such a complete and comprehensive account of the entire subject of pneumonic plague.

Delegates from America (United States of), Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Russia, and China attended the Conference.

The Chinese Government has appointed the Bureau of Science of the Government of the Philippine Islands sole agent for the distribution of the printed proceedings of the International Plague Conference.

We heartily commend to all medical and scientific libraries, to bacteriologists, and other medical men, this report, which may be had from the Bureau of Science, Manila. All orders and remittances should be sent to the Business Manager of the *Philippine Journal of Science,* Manila, Philippine Islands. The report consists of 500 pages, 15 half-tones, 3 colored plates. The cost in cloth is $3.50, in paper, $2.50, U. S. currency. Postage prepaid.

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SUFFERING IN PERSIA

[From several sources the attention of the Red Cross was called to suffering in Persia, caused by war, poor harvests, etc. Inquiry made through the State Department of our diplomatic agents in that country confirmed these reports. Assistance sent was only in a limited measure, as the Red Cross contingent fund had lately been largely reduced and did not warrant any serious drain upon it. It, moreover, was not deemed advisable at that time, for various reasons, to issue a special appeal. The best and safest distributing agency in this case was found to be the American missionaries in Persia. From them have been received the following resolutions, and also some reports of instances of relief work.—EDITOR.]

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

April 27, 1912.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Chairman Central Committee
American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I have pleasure in reporting the following resolution adopted by our missionaries in Tabriz in acknowledgment of the generous contribution from the American Red Cross for the relief of the suffering in Persia:

"WHEREAS, we have received by cable, through our Board, two contributions of $500 each from the American Red Cross Society for relief work in Persia, and Mr. Speer has written us the reasons of the grant as explained in a letter from Major-General George W. Davis, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Society at Washington;

"*Resolved*, That we, American missionaries residing at Tabriz, heartily thank the Red Cross Society for these grants in aid, assuring them of the great need there is for relief in the present distress. The devastations of war, poor harvests, due partly to the raids and ravages of predatory soldiers, the accumulated economic depression of three sieges, stopping commerce and building enterprises, have accentuated the dire poverty of a people previously reduced by years of oppressive government.

"*Resolved*, That this fund be distributed to the needy without distinction of race or creed, with special help to those who have suffered through the accidents of the war."

We have asked the missionaries to send further detailed statements of the suffering and the use made of the money for relief purposes.

Very faithfully yours,

ROBERT E. SPEER,
Secretary.

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RED CROSS WORK IN TABRIZ

BY ANNIE R. WILSON,
Secretary of Tabriz Chapter American Red Cross, Tabriz, Persia.

February 20, 1912.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Chairman Central Committee
American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

The last mail brought a letter from our Board, explaining that $500, already cabled, was a contribution from the American Red Cross Society.

Our surprise and gratitude are unbounded for this unexpected and timely aid.

A Red Cross Chapter was formed here, with the American Consul as president, and a membership of eleven Americans.

Your generous and unsolicited contribution has given us much encouragement. I will give a few examples to show the need of the people here, and later a full report will be sent you of the use made of your $500.

The poor we have always with us, but the high prices of food and fuel, due to siege, and also neglect of argiculture on account of the disturbed state of the country, bore heavily on this city, already afflicted with war for the past three years. I have heard people say, "We have no resources; during the other two sieges we sold carpets and samovar. There is nothing left to pawn." Added to this is the stagnation in business. For weeks at a time bazaars have been closed. Tailors sit idle at home. Goldsmiths say, "No one buys ornaments when they need bread." All the trades are at a standstill, and merchants can neither get their cases of imported goods (which are piled up by thousands at the border town), nor even sell what they have. In a country where so many "live from hand to mouth" and the day's wages buy the daily bread, one can understand what suffering such conditions have produced. A gardener was so reduced that he had to sell all the bedding of the house; one large quilt was given them to spread over the "pursee" (a pan of charcoal is covered by a low, wooden table, around which all of the family sleep). This seemed such a godsend to them that the father said, "The first night the children were too happy to sleep." Again and again we hear of families going to bed hungry, without even a piece of dry bread. A boy fell in a faint at our gate, and when restored he said it was from hunger. A neighbor, whom we had known in comfortable circumstances, came to beg for help, and was given a head of sugar and a pound of tea. She confessed she sold them to buy bread, as they had nothing to eat. It seems incredible to hear an old woman say she has had nothing but dry bread for months, and can hardly remember how meat tastes.

Sickness naturally follows the unsanitary conditions of siege and poor food. Typhoid has been prevalent and we have some families reduced to penury because the breadwinner died of this or some other disease. A woman with six orphan children is in a desperate strait when thus bereaved. The women do not know how to do anything but their own housework, nor is there any chance of employment, even if the children can be left alone.

These distressing conditions were already existing when fighting began,

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December 21st. Many were killed in the conflict; houses were burned, and whole families destroyed, when a street full of houses was demolished and their occupants killed. One man tells of escaping from his burning house with his family, but a child three years old was left behind and burned to death.

In a rich home of four brothers, some of the family escaped by a back door but the others were shot down. A little boy hid himself, and for three days had nothing but a few lumps of sugar to eat. A bullet tore his mouth almost from ear to ear. He crept out from his hiding place, to find his father's and mother's dead bodies lying on the floor. His sister was shot in the leg, which had to be amputated. The Armenian doctor told me he had never seen anything so dreadful, when he was called to the house. He was overcome at the sight, and wept.

An old woman went to the door to look for her son, and was shot. Her sons buried her, under falling bullets and in danger of being hit, because Moslems are superstitious about a dead body. A milkman making his rounds was shot in the street, leaving a destitute family.

These were the casualties of war. But one must also pity the families of forty men who have been hanged; in many cases their houses have been blown up, after being dismantled, and one wonders what has become of the women and children. Some women, we hear, have died of fright and grief.

A clerk in the passport office tells us they sign two hundred passports a day, which goes to prove what we hear from another quarter—that people are fleeing from the city as from a sinking ship.

In the midst of all this suffering we are grateful that the Red Cross Society sends aid and sympathy to these poor Moslems.

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THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD

AN ACCOUNT of the relief operations accompanying the greatest of all Mississippi River floods will be published in the October number of the RED CROSS BULLETIN.

As the July number goes to press, the flood which began in March has not wholly subsided, although the worst is well over. The relief operations are also continuing, but it is hoped will be completed within a few weeks. A total of about 175,000 persons were driven from home by the flood, and the loss by the drowning of farm animals and the destruction of buildings, fences, implements, farm products, etc., has been estimated at many millions of dollars. Fortunately loss of life has been small. Relief operations have been on a scale corresponding to the magnitude of the disaster. The army, the Red Cross, and many local agencies have particpiated in the work of relief, the army carrying the chief burden. No disaster in the United States since that in San Francisco in 1906 has been comparable to the Mississippi flood of 1912, in the number of persons affected or the property losses sustained.

ENDOWMENT FUND STATEMENT

May 31, 1912.

Amount to be raised		$2,000,000.00
Amount raised and in Red Cross Treasury to date	$805,485.94	
Amount in hands of Endowment Fund Committees and not yet transferred (reported)	85,111.49	
		890,597.43
Amount yet to be raised		$1,109,402.57

Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus	Percentage raised
Akron, Ohio	6,000	250.00	.....	5,750.00	4
Albany, N. Y.	10,000	.....	.....	10,000.00	..
Amesbury, Mass.	90	190.00	100.00	.....	211
Atlanta, Ga.	15,000	.....	.....	15,000.00	..
Baltimore, Md.	55,000	8,555.00	.....	46,445.00	15
Berkshire County, Mass.	10,500	.....	.....	10,500.00	..
Boston, Mass.	67,000	27,633.62	.....	39,366.38	41
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,000	.....	.....	42,000.00	..
Burlington, Iowa	2,500	.....	.....	2,500.00	..
Canal Zone	700	709.63	9.63	.....	101
Canton, Ohio	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00	..
Charleston, S. C.	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00	..
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,000	245.00	.....	3,755.00	6
Chicago, Ill.	218,000	78,000.00	.....	140,000.00	35
Cincinnati, Ohio	36,000	18,005.00	.....	17,995.00	50
Cleveland, Ohio	56,000	.....	.....	56,000.00	..
Columbus, Ohio	18,000	.....	.....	18,000.00	..
Dallas, Texas	9,000	.....	.....	9,000.00	..
Dayton, Ohio	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Denver, Colo.	21,000	500.00	.....	20,500.00	2

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Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus	Percentage raised
Detroit, Mich.	46,000	5.00	.....	45,995.00	1-92
Duluth, Minn.	7,800	.....	.....	7,800.00	..
Grand Rapids, Mich.	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Hampden County, Mass.	8,000	813.00	.....	7,187.00	10
Harrisburg, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00	..
Hartford, Conn.	9,800	5,204.60	.....	4,595.40	53
Hyde Park, N. Y.	....	600.00	.....	.....	..
Indianapolis, Ind.	23,000	4,807.68	.....	18,192.32	20
Kansas City, Mo.	24,000	.....	.....	24,000.00	..
Los Angeles, Cal.	31,000	.....	.....	31,000.00	..
Louisville, Ky.	22,000	.....	.....	22,000.00	..
Lowell, Mass.	10,000	500.00	.....	9,500.00	5
Magnolia, Mass.	30	62.00	32.00	.....	206
Manchester, Mass.	270	2,057.11	1,787.11	.....	761
Massillon, Ohio	1,300	.....	.....	1,300.00	..
Memphis, Tenn.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00	..
Nashville, Tenn.	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Newark, N. J.	34,000	.....	.....	34,000.00	..
New Haven, Conn.	13,000	6,840.83	.....	6,159.17	52
New York, N. Y.	476,000	510,821.00	34,821.00	.....	107
Omaha, Nebr.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00	..
Paterson, N. J.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	154,000	.....	.....	154,000.00	..
Pittsburgh, Pa.	53,000	105.00	.....	52,895.00	1-5
Portland, Oreg.	20,700	.....	.....	20,700.00	..
Rhode Island	54,000	.....	.....	54,000.00	..
Richmond, Va.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00	..
Rochester, N. Y.	21,800	.....	.....	21,800.00	..
San Antonio, Texas	9,000	500.00	.....	8,500.00	5
San Francisco, Cal.	41,000	75,668.34	34,668.34	.....	184
Schenectady, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Scranton, Pa.	12,900	8,021.08	.....	4,878.92	62
Seattle, Wash.	23,700	.....	.....	23,700.00	..
St. Louis, Mo.	68,000	70,630.84	2,630.84	.....	103
St. Paul, Minn.	21,000	198.00	.....	20,802.00	47-50
Toledo, Ohio	16,000	.....	.....	16,000.00	..
Troy, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Utica, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Washington, D. C.	33,000	33,890.04	890.04	.....	102
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00	..
Worcester, Mass.	14,000	50.00	.....	13,950.00	5-14
Youngstown, Ohio	7,000	550.00	.....	6,450.00	7

*In the case of Scranton the committee in a short time after its organization secured $8,000 of its $12,000 apportionment. By reason of a serious mine disaster in the vicinity of Scranton the members of the committee were compelled to devote their efforts to the raising of a large relief fund. The Red Cross has therefore accepted the $8,000 as completing Scranton's apportionment.

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